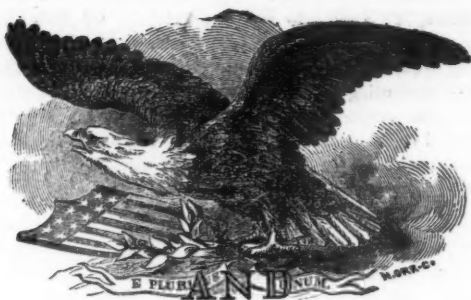


# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
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### FRUITS OF THE MILLIGAN CASE.

THE decision of the Supreme Court in the MILLIGAN case has now been pretty thoroughly discussed, all over the continent, and its theory, its spirit, and its logic somewhat roughly handled. It is remarkable that the technical accuracy of the main decision disposing of MILLIGAN has rarely been called in question; but it is the narrow spirit inspiring the *obiter dicta*, which has aroused controversy. And even those who acquiesce in the majority decision of the Court, are inclined to think that, in a similar struggle for life, the Nation's only hope would be in doing its so-called "illegal" acts right over again. It is a commentary which a soldier can understand at once. For ourselves, we have been driven to no such pardonable contradiction between theory and practice, but have objected to the decision of the Supreme Court as forgetting, in its implicit reliance on the written Constitution, the express and indubitable mandate of that sovereign will which is greater than any Constitution. It made the creature greater than the creator.

Comparatively little, however, has yet been said of the practical consequences of the decision in the MILLIGAN case, and nothing at all, we believe, of the means of averting those consequences. We apprehend that this decision exposes to legal persecution all those of our officers who, impelled by patriotism, and in discharge of their duty as true and loyal soldiers, took part in such military commissions as the Court has declared illegal. For it may be well supposed that those persons who were arraigned for disloyalty before such commissions, and were punished in person or property, will now, under this decision, turn on the individual officers, and seek to recover damages. These actions for trespass and assault and battery can obviously be conducted in State courts, and officers will be exposed to endless worry and expense. For surely if Congress had no original power to establish such military commissions, as held by the Supreme Court, it has no power to legalize them by retrospective legislation. Congress cannot, in such a view, throw back its shield over its faithful servants, who obeyed its laws and the will of the Nation, and to whom alone it is owing that Congress, courts or country remains.

As a practical measure, we would put forth the suggestion that Congress should immediately vindicate the National authority, wherever it has been properly exercised by our soldiers and sailors; and at the same time that it should give the latter the means of removing the revengeful suits commenced against them, from State to United States courts. This latter result could be accomplished by passing a law that, wherever a prosecution for assault and battery, etc., shall be commenced in a State court, then, upon the certificate of any United States Commissioner that the act complained of took place during the late Rebellion, while the defendant was clothed with the military authority of the United States, and in prosecution

of that authority, the suit may be removed at the defendant's option to the United States courts. It is true that, even in this case, the facts would have to be tried before a panel from the vicinage. But it would, doubtless, be possible in some cases to avoid local prejudices by this assertion of United States jurisdiction, and if any such advantage be possible, it should be secured at once to our loyal officers. The great gain, however, would be in settling the question of jurisdiction. Instead of the action being carried up from court to court in the gradations of State jurisdiction, it would be carried into the United States courts. Now, we are by no means of that hasty sentiment which proposes to tear to pieces the Supreme Court because of its opinion in the MILLIGAN case. Our people rush instantly to extremes; and many have taken it for granted that the Supreme Court is utterly out of sympathy with our officers and soldiers. We do not make any such inference, but, on the contrary, believe it would be a great gain to settle the prospective cases of which we have spoken, in the United States courts.

Another result would flow from the passage of a Congressional law vindicating the National jurisdiction, derived from its military authority, and providing for the trial of cases under it. It would promptly raise a direct issue between Congress and the Judiciary on this momentous question. And to that complexion sooner or later we must come. It is a weighty fact that the most objectionable part of the decision of the Supreme Court in the MILLIGAN case was an *obiter dictum*, and the Court officiously went beyond the line of its duty to promulgate an opinion which shocked the common sense of a majority of the people of this country. It yet remains to be seen whether, in view of this obvious public sentiment, and in the cautious second thought which this rebuke must have stirred, the Court will give a direct decision identical with its *obiter*. Such a direct decision it would be one object of the Congressional act we suggest to provoke. Congress, on the one hand, would affirm its power to have authorized military commissions during the late Rebellion, anywhere from Maine to Mexico, in Indiana as legally as in Florida. In this way it would sustain the minority opinion of the Court against the majority, and condemn the false, geographical, State-sovereignty spirit which seems to pervade the former. On the other hand, Congress would condemn both the majority and minority decisions for their blind devotion to the *litera scripta* of the Constitution, with no reverence, nor even remembrance, for that ever-living sovereign power by virtue of which alone the written Constitution from day to day subsists. In this way, Congress would affirm that the notorious immediate presence and action of the sovereign power, instead of being ignored altogether by the Court, should have been accepted as a law unto them equally with the written Constitution. And, finally, the practical benefit of the law would be given to the faithful servants of the country. It is doubtful whether the Supreme Court would care to take up the gauntlet that Congress had thus flung down.

Perhaps it may be well for Congress, beside securing a favorable trial for our officers who may be made to suffer for having sat on military commissions, also to make provision for their pecuniary indemnity. For, without yielding anything in principle, it may be granted that doubtless laws have been broken, and illegal injuries have been committed, by military authority. It is hard for soldiers to be either deliberate

or nice in their administration of justice. Yet, since the motive was good, and perhaps the act itself necessary, the mere instrument of National authority should not be made to suffer. Three things, then, remain for Congress to accomplish by legislation. To vindicate the National jurisdiction derived from military authority, now questioned by the courts; to provide for the trial of these cases in the United States courts; and to arrange pecuniary indemnities in case the decisions shall rightfully be adverse to the officers. This action will ward off any hurtful consequences of those praiseworthy acts of military authority which resulted from the state of war.

THE ceremonies attending the gift of a cane to Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS have been, as the mellifluous reporters would say, "happily consummated." We recall no recent public testimonial more appropriate than this act of providing the President of the defunct Confederacy with a walking-stick fashioned from a rib of the exploded-ram *Merrimac*. The hapless vessel gave promise of wondrous deeds, filled the country with a moment's alarm and terror, but ingloriously "went up" after a brief career, and billows of oblivion rolled over her fragments. The significance of this gift is therefore its happiest feature. Hardly less fitting are the terms in which JENKINS telegraphically describes it. He tells us that "the 'long-talked-of cane' was given to Mr. DAVIS 'in his quarters in Carroll Hall;'" that "a gentleman named JOHN O. GAMAGE" performed the ceremony, having previously "won the honor at a public raffle." The fortunate GAMAGE reached Fort Monroe, we are told, supported by "the Committee on Presentation." As Mr. DAVIS is at present a National guest at Fort Monroe—in fact, a compulsory visitor—one next expects an account of sentries, bolts and bars. But no; the reporter touches this subject more deftly and delicately. "After the usual preliminaries, he was admitted to the quarters of Mr. DAVIS." Then, "after a short conversation on different subjects—" mark the accuracy of the "different subjects—" Mr. GAMAGE "produced the cane from a velvet-lined 'box,' and then got off his little speech. The 'Ex-President' in 'a feeling reply' alluded to the 'kindness, constancy and patriotism' of the people of Norfolk, and promised to write a letter to the fair cane-givers on the same subject. In this letter, doubtless, Mr. J. DAVIS will give us a clearer idea of what he means by 'constancy and patriotism,' as distinguished from inconstancy and treason. But we congratulate people in general in the closing up of the protracted series of Fort Monroe telegrams on the subject of that cane.

THE following appointments have recently been made in the Regular Army:

Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE W. GILL, a First Lieutenant Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General B. F. FOUST, a First Lieutenant Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General A. RUTHERFORD, a First Lieutenant Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major VON SHIRACK, a First Lieutenant Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. HOAG, First Lieutenant Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General HORACE NEIDE, First Lieutenant Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Major J. W. H. STICKNEY, First Lieutenant Forty-second U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major A. M. C. CRAWFORD, Second Lieutenant Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Captain E. C. KNOWER, Second Lieutenant Forty-third U. S. Infantry; EDWARD HOPPEY, late of the Twelfth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, a Second Lieutenant Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

## THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

THE PRESIDENT has sent to the House of Representatives all the papers relating to the murder of three Union soldiers in South Carolina, in the Fall of 1865, together with a copy of the proceedings of the Military Commission which tried and convicted KEY, STOWERS, and BYRAM, charged with having committed the murder. The accused persons were sentenced to be hanged, which, however, the PRESIDENT commuted to imprisonment for life at the Dry Tortugas. These men were subsequently removed to Fort Delaware, whence they were released on a writ of habeas corpus. It is alleged that the Hon. O. H. BROWNING, the present Secretary of the Interior, received \$10,000 for procuring the mitigation of the sentence and the transfer of the prisoners to Fort Delaware. The papers have been referred to a special committee appointed to investigate the subject. Among the documents is a letter to President JOHNSON from Mrs. STOWERS, the wife of one of the criminals, in which she asks for the pardon of her husband, and refers the PRESIDENT to Hon. O. H. BROWNING as her friend. On July 23, 1866, the prisoners were ordered to be sent to Dry Tortugas, there to be imprisoned for life; on July 31st the PRESIDENT telegraphed to General SICKLES to send the prisoners to Fort Delaware instead of the Tortugas; they having been already sent, the next day he telegraphed General FOSTER, in command of the District of Florida, to send the prisoners to Fort Delaware; on August 25th, the prisoners not having arrived at Fort Delaware, their friends evidently got impatient, and on that day the PRESIDENT inquired by letter of Adjutant-General TOWNSEND why the prisoners were not at Fort Delaware; on the same day General TOWNSEND replied that they were on their way; on November 9th the commander at Fort Delaware notified the Secretary of War that a writ of habeas corpus had been served on him by order of Hon. WILLIAM HALL, District Judge for the State of Delaware, to produce before him, at Wilmington, Del., on November 14th, the bodies of the prisoners, and asked for instructions as to whether he should obey the writ; November 10th, the War Department ordered the commander of Fort Delaware to confer with the United States District Attorney at Dover, Del., for advice on the subject; on November 17th the commander of Fort Delaware telegraphed to the War Department that he had released the prisoners from confinement. Thus the matter ended. The murderers are now at large, living quietly at their homes.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEO. H. THOMAS, Commanding Department of the Tennessee, in General Orders No. 54, publishes the proceedings of a General Court-martial in the case of a private soldier of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, who was charged with "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." The specification to the charge alleges that the private, being a member of the guard regularly mounted at Ash Barracks, Nashville, Tenn., became so drunk as to be unfit to perform the duties of a soldier. The accused was found not guilty and acquitted of the charge and specification alleged against him. General THOMAS makes the following remarks on the case:

The proceedings and findings in the case of private Peter McCann, of Company D, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, are disapproved. The specification sets forth clearly an offence under the 45th Article of War, and the charge should not have been laid under the 99th Article. "Drunkenness on duty" can be punished by corporal punishment, only while the offence, if brought under the 99th Article, leaves the punishment discretionary with the court. Where the Article of War specifies the offence and the punishment to be awarded for a violation of said Article, it is manifestly improper to attempt to evade the law by bringing the offence under a different charge or Article of War. Private McCann will be released from confinement and returned to duty with his company.

BREVET Major-General A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, on December 31st, issued the following circular, announcing the death of Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. WAINWRIGHT, U. S. Ordnance:

It is my painful duty to announce to the Ordnance Corps the death of Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. WAINWRIGHT, of that corps, which occurred at Benicia Arsenal, California, on the 22d December, 1866. The deceased graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1835, and served continuously as an officer of the Army from that time. He was transferred to the Ordnance Department as lieutenant in 1838, and served in it in the various grades from lieutenant to lieutenant-colonel, the value of which services was officially recognized by his brevet promotion to the rank of colonel for "faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department." He held many positions of honor and responsibility in the Ordnance service, and at the time of his death was in command of Benicia Arsenal, the principal ordnance station on the Pacific coast.

THE Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives the report of the Quartermaster-General, relative to horses seized by the Government in Indiana, to suppress MORRIS's raid. The report shows claims for

horses, 76; aggregate amount, \$11,117. Of these there have been recommended to the Third Auditor, 20—amounting to \$2,525; examined and requiring additional evidence, 38—amounting to \$5,515; not taken up, 18. No claims for other property seized on that occasion have been presented to the Quartermaster's office. The number of horses taken can only be estimated by the number included in the claims presented.

Two United States soldiers were recently tried and convicted, and sentenced by Judge WATTS, of the Circuit Court of Mississippi. Judge WATTS summed up the offence as follows:

It is proved against you that on a Sabbath day, in broad daylight, on the public streets, in the City of Jackson, in sight of the flag that you came here to support, and with threats of great personal violence, with a deadly instrument in hand, you committed the crime of robbery. Your offence is greatly aggravated by the fact that the act of lawless violence was committed on the Sabbath day against a poor, unarmed and unresenting freedman. One of the class but recently released from bondage, whose rights you were placed here to protect (holding out to them you were their best friend), and to protect them from violence and oppression by the citizens of the country where they had so long lived. You pursued him and overtook him on one of the public streets of the city, and with threats and demonstrations of great personal violence took from his person his watch, which he had honestly made by his own industry and economy. It was his property, not yours; you had no claim to it. How heinous, how degrading is such an offence. Highway robbery under any circumstances is a great crime, but how base is your crime which despoiled the poor freedman of his hard-earned property, whom you were here to protect in his rights, liberty and property.

The sentence of the court is that you be remanded to the jail from whence you came, there to remain in safe keeping until you be taken from thence by the Superintendent of the Penitentiary in the City of Jackson, in this State, and by him or his authority to be safely conveyed to said penitentiary, then and there to be safely kept and confined in said penitentiary for the term of three years, and that your imprisonment commence from this day.

THE place of meeting of the Board appointed to examine officers appointed in the infantry arm of the service has been changed from Chicago, Ill., to Louisville, Ky. The following is a list of the officers who have passed the Board since last report: Colonel JOHN E. SMITH, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel LUTHER P. BRADLEY, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Captains JOHN H. DONOVAN, Forty-fourth Infantry; THOMAS H. REEVES, Thirty-ninth Infantry; J. T. HASKELL, Twenty-third Infantry; CHAS. B. GASKILL, Fortieth Infantry; SETH WELDY, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieutenant WILLIAM T. FROHACK, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant FRANK D. GARRETT, Forty-third Infantry.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, commanding Department of the Tennessee, has issued the following order:

In consequence of many officers, acting as quartermasters and commissaries of subsistence in the department, having applied for suspension of orders relieving them, giving as reasons that they are not prepared to close up their accounts, it is considered necessary to call attention to this evidence of neglect of duty. Officers accountable for public property will adhere to the provisions of the Army Regulations for conducting the business of their respective departments. By so doing they will at all times be prepared to close up their accounts and be relieved without delay. Hereafter such applications, except for extraordinary reasons, will be considered as evidence of the incapacity or negligence of the officers so applying.

THE telegraphic order of the 2d inst., from the Headquarters of the Army, directing the Superintendent General Recruiting service to forward three hundred recruits of the general service U. S. Army to Omaha, Nebraska Territory (via Chicago, Illinois, and Clinton, Iowa), to report to the Commanding General, Department of the Platte, for assignment to the Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, has been confirmed.

In compliance with General Orders No. 95, dated War Department, A. G. O., December 10, 1866, Major-General THOMAS has ordered that all enlisted men within the Department of the Tennessee, undergoing confinement by the sentence of the General Courts-martial for desertion, be released and returned to duty when they shall have been confined six months.

BREVET Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD, commanding Department of the Potomac, has issued an order remitting and mitigating the sentences of a number of enlisted men confined in Libby Prison, Va., on account of the regulation modifying the punishment for offences committed by enlisted men.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has ordered that the One Hundred and Sixteenth U. S. Colored Infantry be at once mustered out of the service as an entire organization, its services being no longer required. Immediately upon muster-out, the regiment will proceed to Louisville, Ky., for final payment and discharge.

BREVET Major-General GRIFFIN, commanding District of Texas, has ordered the Thirty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops to be consolidated at Indianola, Texas, preparatory to being mustered out of the service.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,  
October, 23, 1866.

SIR:—I submit the following report of the principal operations of the Ordnance Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1866, with such remarks and recommendations as the interests of that branch of the military service seems to require.

The fiscal resources and the disbursements of the department during the year were as follows, viz:

Amount of appropriations in treasury, June 30, 1865...	
Amount in Government depositories to the credit of disbursing officers on same date.....	\$2,071,124 83
Amount of appropriations from June 30, 1865, to June 30, 1866, including the fixed annual appropriation for arming and equipping the Militia.....	21,350,000 00
Amount received since June 30, 1865, on account of damages to arms in hands of troops, from sales of arms in hands of troops, from sales of arms to officers and of condemned stores, and from all other sources not before mentioned.....	1,079,307 71
Total.....	\$23,501,052 54
Amount of expenditures since June 30, 1865.....	\$16,531,677 33
Amount in Government depositories to the credit of disbursing officers June 30, 1866.....	703,886 96
Amount of appropriations in the treasury same date..	18,015,504 25
Total.....	\$35,301,062 56

The estimate for the next fiscal year has been carefully prepared, and includes only such objects as are deemed to require early attention, as is indicated by the remarks and explanations in detail, referring to each item of the estimate and thereto appended. These explanations show the specific objects to which each item is designed to be applied and the amount of its estimated cost.

The expenditures at the arsenals have been greatly reduced during the past year, and the operations at them have been limited to the manufacture of iron sea-coast carriage and equipments and a few small stores to meet current requisitions; to the care and preservation of the immense quantities of ordnance stores which were on hand at the conclusion of the war; to breaking up unserviceable ammunition, and to the erection of buildings at the unfinished arsenals.

The extensive fire-proof workshops at Watervliet, Frankford and Allegheny arsenals have been completed, and are now used in part for the storage of ordnance property.

Three powder magazines, with capacity for 5,000 barrels each, have been built at St. Louis arsenal, and two more are under construction.

One magazine of the same size has been built at Washington arsenal, and one at Benicia arsenal, in addition to the two similar magazines previously built there.

Congress having at its last session made an appropriation for the purchase of sites and erecting magazines for the storage of gunpowder, a board of ordnance officers has been appointed to examine and select suitable sites, and measures will be taken to erect, early in the Spring, such an additional number of magazines as will furnish secure and suitable storage for all the nitre, powder and ammunition which this department may have.

The magazine belonging to this department are entirely inadequate to the storage of the powder and ammunition on hand, and large quantities of both have been necessarily stored in temporary buildings, at arsenals and in the magazines at the principal forts, where the powder, exposed as it is to the damp atmosphere of the sea-coast, must rapidly deteriorate.

Some powder has by your authority been sold, and it is recommended that all of that obtained from breaking up ammunition, and a considerable portion of the residue, be sold or exchanged for nitre whenever fair prices can be obtained for it.

It was demonstrated during the war that with an abundant supply of nitre on hand gunpowder may be manufactured rapidly enough to meet any emergency that may arise; and as the care and preservation of gunpowder is always attended with danger, and the powder is subject to deterioration, while nitre may be kept for any period of time without impairing its quality and with perfect safety, it would seem to be wise policy to keep a very large supply of nitre and but little powder on hand.

The temporary ordnance depots which had been established during the war, and at many of which vast quantities of ordnance stores had been collected, have, with the exception of the one at Hilton Head, been broken up, and the serviceable and such unserviceable property as was worth the cost of transportation and repairs sent to arsenals. The residue has been disposed of under your instructions.

Orders for the removal of the ordnance property from Hilton Head have been given.

Baton Rouge, San Antonio, Augusta, Charleston and Mount Vernon arsenals, which were occupied by the Rebels during the war, have been reoccupied by this department, but no stores have been sent to them from the northern arsenals except such as were required for immediate issue to troops. The small arms and some of the other stores which were collected at those arsenals have been removed to northern arsenals.

The North Carolina arsenal was destroyed by Major General Sherman toward the close of the war. I do not think it advisable to rebuild it. About eighty acres of land were attached to this arsenal, which are no longer required for this department. I recommend that authority be asked of Congress to sell it, at such time and in such a manner as the Secretary of War may direct.

The workshops at Harper's Ferry armory were destroyed during the war, and since its reoccupation by this department it has been used as an ordnance depot. It is no longer needed for that purpose, and the re-establishment of the armory is not recommended. The property, which is valuable, should be sold. I have already recommended that Congress should be requested to authorize the sale of it, in such manner as the Secretary of War may direct.

The Apalachicola arsenal, in Florida, which had not been used as an arsenal for deposit or manufacture for some time previously to the war, has been temporarily transferred to the Freedmen's Bureau, by your order.

The Little Rock arsenal, in Arkansas, which was occupied by the Rebels during the early part of the war, is now oc-

occupied by troops, the ordnance stores which were collected there after the war having been removed to St. Louis arsenal. It is not thought necessary to maintain an arsenal at that point at this time.

At the close of the war an extensive armory and laboratory, in an unfinished state, which had been erected by the Rebel authorities at Macon, Georgia, and costly and extensive powder works, which had also been erected by the Rebel authorities at Augusta, Georgia, were taken possession of by the United States troops, and turned over to this department. Application has recently been made by the Freedmen's Bureau for the surrender of these properties, and is now before you for your instructions in the case. Should it be decided that these properties rightfully belong to the ordnance department, measures should be taken for disposing of the armory and laboratory at Macon, and so much of the land and buildings belonging to the powder works at Augusta as may not be required by the department. Authority to sell the land will have to be obtained from Congress.

A title to the property on Rock Island, taken possession of by the War Department for military purposes, under the act of April 19, 1864, has not yet been acquired. The commission provided for under that act has been appointed, and has entered upon its duties. As soon as a title to the property shall have been acquired, the construction of the arsenal, in accordance with the provisions of that act, will be hastened as rapidly as the state of the appropriations will admit. A considerable sum has been asked for improvements at this arsenal during the next fiscal year, but it is believed that it is necessary, and that it can be judiciously and advantageously expended.

This arsenal is designed to take the place of the Harper's Ferry armory, having been made by Congress an arsenal and armory, and hence the importance of building it up as rapidly as possible. All of the workshops may not be required for manufacturing purposes in many years, but they should be built and ready to meet any emergency that may arise. They can be used advantageously for storing ordnance property, when not required for manufacturing purposes.

No arms have been manufactured at the Springfield armory during the past year, the operations of that post having been confined to cleaning and repairing arms which were turned in after the war, and to making the necessary preparations for converting the Springfield muskets into breech-loaders. About five thousand muskets have been converted into efficient breech-loaders, and the conversion will be continued as fast as practicable. It is believed that two hundred of these muskets will be turned out daily in February.

The experiments which have been carried on at Fort Monroe arsenal to test the power and endurance of the eight-inch rifle guns, made of cast iron, by this department, are highly satisfactory, and warrant the belief that cast-iron rifle guns, of these calibres, may be introduced into the military service with safety and advantage. The twelve inch rifle, throwing a projectile of six hundred pounds, and with fifty-five pounds of powder, has been fired three hundred and ninety times. It is believed that no rifle gun of this calibre has ever given so great endurance. The further trial of these guns will be continued.

An examination of the returns of cavalry and infantry regiments for three consecutive years shows a consumption by loss and wear of cavalry carbines, 20 per cent. per annum; cavalry pistols, 26 per cent. per annum; cavalry sabres, 26 per cent. per annum; carbine accoutrements, 26 per cent. per annum; sabre accoutrements, 31 per cent. per annum; infantry rifle muskets, 13 per cent. per annum; infantry accoutrements, 16 per cent. per annum.

This would indicate the average service life of cavalry carbines at five years; that of cavalry pistols and sabres at four years, and the same of all cavalry accoutrements except those for sabres, whose duration is only three years.

The average service life of infantry rifle muskets is seven years, and that of infantry accoutrements is six years. The foregoing results are all calculated for times of active service in war, and with ordinary repairs.

I append to this report a summary statement of the principal ordnance and ordnance stores which this department provided for the military service from the 1st of January, 1861, to the end of the past fiscal year, being a period of five and a half years, and including the entire duration of the war of the rebellion. From this it will be seen that there were so provided—7,892 cannon; 11,787 artillery carriages; 6,335,295 artillery projectiles, (shot and shell); 6,539,999 pounds of grape and canister shot; 2,862,177 rounds of fixed artillery ammunition; 3,477,655 small-arms, (muskets, rifles, carbines, and pistols); 544,475 swords, sabres, and lances; 2,146,175 complete sets of infantry accoutrements; 216,371 complete sets of cavalry accoutrements; 539,544 complete sets of horse equipments; 28,164 sets of two-horse artillery harness; 732,526 horse blankets; 1,022,176,474 cartridges for small-arms; 1,220,555,435 percussion caps for small-arms; 10,281,305 cannon primers; 4,226,377 fuzes for shell; 26,440,054 pounds of gunpowder; 6,395,152 pounds of nitre; 90,416,295 pounds of lead in pigs and bullets. Besides immense quantities of parts for repairing and making good the complete articles which were damaged, lost, or destroyed in service.

The statement of purchases, also appended, shows the kinds and quantities of supplies so procured more in detail, with their cost.

The work of arming the permanent fortifications, and of increasing their efficiency by providing guns of large calibre, and replacing the perishable wooden carriages by durable carriages of wrought iron, has progressed rapidly, and will be continued as fast as the available means will admit, until all the light guns which are ineffective against iron-clad war vessels and all the wooden carriages shall have been superseded by the most effective and durable articles of their respective kinds.

Since the recent introduction into service of wrought iron sea-coast carriages there have been fabricated and supplied to the forts 1,129 of these carriages for barbette and casemate guns.

The armament of our fortifications now includes 3,546 serviceable cannon, of which 1,334 are of heavy calibres (20, 15, 10 and 8-inch bore) and 653 are rifled cannon. The

residue are of smaller calibre from 42-pounders down, including 120 movable field-pieces.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
A. B. DYER,  
Brevet Major-General, Chief of Ordnance.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY BALL.

As it understood that, socially, the first-classmen's ball, which is always given about the first of the year, is the greatest event of that year; but the class of '67 determined, if possible, to make their ball not only the greatest event of the year, but the great event of the kind for all time, past and to come, at the Naval Academy. In this they were most fully supported by Vice-Admiral Porter, the Superintendent of the Academy, and by Commander Luce, the commandant of midshipmen, to whom the most sincere thanks are due, and to whose energetic assistance they may, in a great measure, attribute the surpassing success which attended their exertions. The ball was given in the Gymnasium, which is the upper portion of what was formerly Fort Severn, more recently used for great-gun exercise, hence its present name, "The Battery." The gymnasium is hexagonal in form, and each side being forty-two feet in length, the area of the floor is about 4,600 square feet. The hall was lighted by over two hundred jet burners, from three circular concentric gas-pipes and a cross, which divided the smallest ring into quadrants. Each circle of burners was higher than the one next outside, and the inside one was immediately underneath the cupola, and consequently over the centre of the room. The pipes were gilded, that they might be in uniformity with the other decorations. The floor was a spring floor, put down for the occasion. The sides of the room were covered with bunting, as, in fact, was everything else that needed a covering, excepting, of course, the animate objects present, the class-colours—red and white—being everywhere the most prominent. The ornaments placed against the sides to relieve the otherwise somewhat monotonous flag drapery, were for the most part particularly tasty. For example, upon a red and blue ground were two baseball bats, crossed, with a cap covering the cross, and a belt thrown over the bats above. Both cap and belt were of white, trimmed with red. Upon the belt, in large, red, roman capitals, appeared the word "Nautical," the name of the class club. Another was a cross, on red ground, of two of the club flags; a red foul anchor on a white field, with a white staff, with a semicircle above the cross, composed of balls won by the club in various matches. Two others were semicircular outlass-racks, the one of red and the other of white, on white and red ground, respectively, the outlasses arranged as radii, with the handles out. Still another was a cricket bat and wickets, crossed, with a ball suspended over the cross. Others were musket-crosses, carbine-crosses, revolver-crosses, pistol-crosses, sword-crosses, with and without scabbards, etc. These, being placed against the flags between or over the ports, of which there were three on a side, produced a very pleasing effect. The ports were, with the exception of the two used as entrance doors, and one at the head of the room converted into "spoonie recesses," curtained off with flags. In the case of the entrance doors, and the recess to mark the head of the room, the flag curtains fell from the ceiling, which was here quite low, to the floor, and were gathered to either side. Over the middle appeared appropriate mottoes in gilt letters, on blue ground; but, in the recess at the head of the room, the class coat of arms was substituted for the mottoes. The band stand occupied one side, and projected into the room in an arc of a circle; it was draped and curtained with flags; the curtains falling formed a vertical arch, in the middle of which appeared, in gilt letters on the ground, the class motto, "Toujours Unis," with "'67" at either end. The band employed was, of course, the Academy Band, of thirty-two pieces, and the music could not have been excelled. The ceiling was in the form of a frustum of a pyramid, six-sided, being met at the lower base by the walls of the room, and at the upper base by the sides of the cupola. It was frosted with broken isinglass, and spangled with gilt stars, arranged, however, without particular reference to any of the constellations mentioned in astronomy, the reporter of the *Baltimore Commercial* to the contrary notwithstanding. The effect, when the hall was lighted, was beautiful beyond description, but, in my humble opinion, was slightly marred by placing among the stars certain mottoes, all of which, though very good in their place, in this instance, to me at least, had the appearance of an injudicious combination of the "starry vault" with the advertisement sheet of a country newspaper. The roof was supported beneath the cupola by six pillars, leaving the floor and meeting the ceiling at its angles. Around the base of the pillars were elliptical seats. The seats were dressed with bunting, and the pillars with flowers, evergreens and bunting. In the ceiling of the cupola was a painting by Midshipman Park Benjamin, a member of the class. The painting was divided into three triangles, and in each of the triangles was a representation of one of the mythological deities. The following was the order, beginning with the one abreast the head of the room: Neptune, Cupid, Terpsichore, Mars, Minerva and Mercury. Immediately beneath the painting was the inside circle and cross of gas burners, and just under this was an immense bouquet, composed of one hundred smaller bouquets for the German. The bouquet was dressed with the German streamers, flags and favors, for which the class are under the greatest obligations to their fair friends of Philadelphia and Annapolis. There were seven pairs, all exceedingly beautiful. The designs were: a pair of flags of crimson moire antique ground, on ivory staves, with a foul anchor in pearl bead work on the field. The other six pairs were the national flags of France, Russia and the United States; white flags, with blue shield in the centre, on which was embroidered the monogram 67; red flags, with embroidered monogram composed of the letters U. S. N. A. on blue shield in centre; and blue flags, with the class coat of arms on gilt shield in centre. All the last six were ornamented with gilt anchors in the corners, and were of very rich watered silk, mounted on rosewood staves. In con-

clusion, I may say that the committee on decorations, of which Midshipman F. M. Wise was chairman, deserve the greatest credit for the uniformly excellent taste displayed in the adornment of the room.

The room was splendidly ventilated, and there was not a shadow of an excuse for a fainting fit the whole evening. The great heat from the gas caused the air to rush up into the cupola, the windows of which were taken out, and thus there was a constant circulation of air.

Passing out of the ball-room, through the entrance door at the left of the band, we come to the parapet. The parapet is from eight to twelve feet wide, and, for the occasion, was converted into a promenade, extending around five sides of the building, by placing canvas on the ground. It was protected overhead and at the sides with tarpaulins, dressed with flags and lighted with colored lanterns; and here I may say that the construction of all the outdoor walks, of which there were a number, was entirely similar. Descending a broad flight of stairs, from the parapet to the ground level, and passing along a covered walk, we come first to the gentlemen's dressing-room, next to the ladies', and last to a recitation room, all being in the philosophical building, which adjoins the battery. Passing through the recitation room, and an entry connected with it, we emerge, on another side of the building, into a walk, about one hundred feet in length, leading to the armory, where supper was served. The greatest credit is due Colonel Swann, the Commissary, and the sub-committee, of which Midshipman H. Perkins was chairman, for the elegant manner in which the supper was gotten up.

The general committee was composed of the following gentlemen of the first class: Midshipmen, Fred. Collins, H. G. O. Colby, Fred. M. Wise, H. Perkins, and E. Dennison. To describe the splendid toilets, fascinating appearance, and surpassing beauty of many—nay, I may say, nearly all—the ladies present, would require a far more gifted pen than mine, and I should regard even the attempt as almost a sacrilege.

The scene was enlivened by what would have been, except in such a comparison, a most brilliant display of Army and Navy uniforms, that might well have made even Beau Brummel's "two eyes like stars start from their spheres," all worn with the ease and grace that a long acquaintance with the buttons alone can give; for nothing is truer than that the epaulets and buttons are, or, at least, appear to be, a weary burden to those unaccustomed to them. The dancing commenced at about ten o'clock, and proceeded according to the programme, without unusual incident or interruption, until supper. After supper it was resumed and continued till the warning voice of the morning gun, at half-past six, put an end alike to the German and the ball. Every department of the ball was conducted admirably. The floor committee merit especial mention. The German was led by Midshipmen Colby and Dennison, who discharged their very important duties in this respect in such a manner as to not only reflect credit upon themselves, but also to give universal satisfaction.

The following was the order of dances: Grand March, Festival, Moskau; Galop, Greetings to My Love, Weingarten; Lancers, Dodworth; Deux Temps, Village Swallows, Strauss; Polka Redowa, Dodworth; Redowa Waltz, Leap Year, Helmsmuller; Quadrille, Strauss; Aria, La Sonnambula; Deux Temps, Mabel, Gottfried; Galop, Up and Down; Waltz (Cuban), Horendoren, Strauss; Lancers, Drigie; Polka Redowa, Schoof; Redowa Waltz, Dreams of the Ocean; Grand March, Mendelssohn; Galop, Midshipmen's, Schoof; Quadrille, Geneva, Halevy; THE GERMAN.

The ball was a perfect success, and both the class and the Navy may well feel proud of it. I think I may say, without undue class pride, that the ball was the finest affair, of the kind, recorded in the annals of the Naval Academy.

A. W. & V. M.  
U. S. N. A., ANNAPOLIS, Md., January 14, 1867.

#### ENGLISH TRAINING SHIPS.

THE English Government has recently presented the *Chichester*, a fifty-gun frigate, to the refuge establishment, to be used as a school ship. The ship was formally dedicated in the presence of quite a number of dignitaries. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and in the course of his remarks spoke as follows:

It might be asked why they had proposed to educate the boys for the sea? First, because the boys generally took to that calling with avidity; and every sailor knows that a man could never be a good seaman unless he had his heart in it. When the question was put to the boys at the first meeting, whether they would like to go to a ship in the Thames to be educated for the sea, every hand among them was held up in favor. And, also, it was a matter of vital importance in the present day that they should be bringing up sound and honest men for the royal and mercantile marine. The royal marine might, perhaps, take care of itself; but the merchant service wanted able and good sailors—men willing to obey, accustomed to discipline, and capable of self-control. He believed it was the fact that half the wrecks that occurred were owing to the drunkenness of the seamen. Was it not a scandal that this great country, whose sole defence, under God, rested in her Navy, could not man her ships, and had to depend in a large degree upon foreigners? He had been told that there were many foreign sailors on board the *London*, and that in the moment of difficulty they all went below, and would not stretch out a hand to prevent the ship from sinking. It seemed absolutely necessary that everything possible should be done to keep up the marine, and he believed if the public supported the present movement so that they might keep 400 boys on board, they might, from year to year, send forth some 200 lads to the merchant service or to the colonies.

BREVET Captain Wm. H. Bisbee, First Lieutenant Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, having reported for duty, has been appointed and announced as Aide-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General Cooke, Commanding the Department of the Platte, to date from the 1st inst., and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

## AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following report of an expedition, commanded by Captain Sandford, First U. S. Cavalry, against the Apache Indians of Arizona Territory:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT McDOWELL,  
ARIZONA TERRITORY, Nov. 20, 1866.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the expedition against the hostile Apaches made in compliance with Special Orders No. 119, dated Headquarters Fort McDowell, Arizona Territory, Nov. 10, 1866:

The expedition was composed as follows: Captain George B. Sanford, Company E, First U. S. Cavalry, commanding; First Lieutenant Camillio C. Carr, Company E, First U. S. Cavalry; Company E, First U. S. Cavalry (forty seven enlisted men); one enlisted man of Company B, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, accompanied the command as acting hospital steward; Mr. Max Strobel accompanied the expedition as a volunteer. Eight Maricopa and five Pima Indians also volunteered for the expedition. Mr. Thomas Ewing acted as guide. Total sixty-five.

The rations consisted of pinola, jerked beef and coffee, which were carried by the men on their saddles. Four pack mules were taken, but they were so lightly loaded that they were able to keep up with the command at a gallop. None of them carried one hundred pounds, and they might have been dispensed with entirely, but I wished to have some extra animals along in case any of the soldiers' horses should break down or be wounded.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14.—The expedition left Fort McDowell just as the sun was setting. Crossed the Rio Verde, and marched on the Pima trail to a small valley on Sycamore (or, as it is sometimes called, Canon) creek, where we camped. The camp was reached at 10 p. m. Distance from the fort twenty-five miles. Direction northeast. Wood, water, and grass in abundance. The valley was so situated that it was almost impossible for the Apaches to discover us without coming right into our camp.

Nov. 15.—Remained in camp all day, grazing the animals. At sunset saddled up and marched through Sunflower Valley and over the Mazatzal mountains, crossing the ridge by the pass at the North Mazatzal. Camped at quarter past eleven p. m. in a canon about two miles from Tonto creek. Distance from last camp twenty-one miles. Water and grass good.

Nov. 16.—At daylight two of the Indians were sent down to the creek to look for Apache signs. They returned in a few hours with the information that on the day before two horses and one Indian had crossed the creek and gone in the direction of the Sierra Ancho mountains. At one p. m. saddled up and started on the track of these two horses. The Apache followed no trail, but kept as much as possible in the bushes, evidently hoping to conceal his track. About seven p. m. we followed the track on to an old Apache trail, and shortly after came upon the sign of a mule and a burro. About seven p. m. we commenced to cross the Sierra Ancho range, and at ten p. m. had reached the summit. The moon was obscured by clouds a good deal of the night, which rendered tracking a very difficult operation; but the Indians stuck to it with the tenacity of bloodhounds, and about midnight they reported that they were pretty certain we were near a rancharia. After some attempts to get into the canon, we were obliged to give up all thoughts of getting on to it that night. The rocks were so steep that a man could not walk at the mouth of the canon on foot. At one p. m. we lay down by the horses and waited for daylight. Distance about thirty miles. This march was a hard one, as we were continually winding round the mountains, and over them, down into deep canons, and through rocks and boulders. Although the night was very cold, we built no fires, for fear of alarming the Apaches.

Nov. 17.—At daylight we started right over the mountain, and after travelling up it for about half an hour, we discovered the rancharia at the head of the canon. The men and Indians charged immediately down the rocks and into the rancharia, and leaping from their horses, pursued the flying Apaches over the hills and across the canons in the most gallant manner. Many of the men got bad falls among the rocks and precipices, but they kept on without any regard for anything but the Apaches. Six were killed, five taken prisoners, and two horses captured. The mule and burro had been killed, and were being roasted on the fire.

There was a very large amount of Winter stores in this rancharia, which were all destroyed, and the rancharia burned. Among the articles found were two tin canteens, such as are issued by Government, a portion of an English copy of the New Testament, some mail straps and pieces of a saddle, a gun lock and brass plates belonging to a gun, and baskets such as are used for carrying grain, etc., in great numbers. They had a great abundance of seeds, nuts, acorns, buckskins, serapes, and other articles used by the Indians, and the destruction of these, just as Winter is setting in, will be a great blow to them.

This was evidently an old-established rancharia, and one which they considered very safe. Words cannot do justice to the place. It was as nearly inaccessible as possible. The huts were situated just at the head of the canon, and back of them the rocks rose almost perpendicularly for several hundred feet. On each side the slope was more gradual, but still it was terrific. A little stream issued from the rocks and flowed through the canon, and some fine oak trees grew along the banks. From this circumstance I called the place Oak Canon.

Mr. Thomas Ewing, the guide, who has had much experience in Indian fighting, informs me that it was the worst place to get into that he ever saw.

As soon as the fight was over, and the rancharia destroyed, we started after some cattle, which one of the prisoners (an Apachesquaw) informed us were in Greenback valley. Coming upon some fresh signs of Indians, we took the gallop again, and charged across Greenback valley, which was about five miles distant. Much to our regret, we found nothing of them. We crossed another range of mountains, and got to within a short distance and in sight of Salt river. Here we struck more fresh tracks, and made another charge, getting very close on to some Indians who were gathering seeds. They managed to escape

us, however, by concealing themselves in the rocks, and our horses were now so badly used up that we could not overtake them. On the last charge we were brought to a standstill in another canon, out of which there appeared to be no means of exit whatever for any animal without wings. The Maricopas and Pimas had never seen the place before, and could give no information about it. We accordingly turned round and came slowly back to Greenback valley, where we camped about two p. m.

The Apaches in the mean time had put up signal smokes and alarmed the country.

We grazed the animals all the rest of the day and during the night. Distance travelled this day, I should think, was about twenty-five miles. As most of the time we were on the run, and travelling backward and forward among the rocks, it is rather difficult to estimate it.

Nov. 18.—Saddled up at daylight and marched to Tonto creek, where we grazed the animals two hours, and then crossed the North Mazatzal on the old trail, and camped in Sunflower valley. Distance thirty-two miles.

Nov. 19.—Saddled up at daylight, and marched to a grazing place on Sycamore creek, where we remained two hours, and then moved on, reaching Fort McDowell about five p. m.

Not a man or animal was lost in this expedition. The weather was quite cold at night, but pleasant during the day, and we had no rain.

I expected when I started that this expedition would be a very hard one, and my expectations were fully realized; but success has amply repaid us.

To Lieutenant Carr and enlisted men concerned in this campaign, I am exceedingly indebted for the activity and energy they displayed. The conduct of one and all was gallant in the extreme. Their success in the previous expedition had given them confidence in themselves, and every man exerted himself to the utmost to make the campaign a success. The long-preserved reputation of the First Cavalry will never suffer in the hands of these men.

I am also very much indebted to Mr. Thomas Ewing and Mr. Strobel. Mr. Ewing displayed his usual gallantry and energy. His knowledge of the country and of the habits of the Apaches is very extensive, and his services were exceedingly valuable.

Mr. Max Strobel, who is a topographical engineer by profession, kindly undertook to make a map of the country, and to him I am indebted for the map which accompanies this report. He exercised the greatest care in taking the distances, directions, etc., and, I think, he has succeeded in making the most correct map I have seen of that section of the country.

I cannot close without acknowledging my thanks to the Pimas and Maricopas who accompanied me. These splendid Indians performed their part in the most admirable manner, and were of the greatest service during the whole trip. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. SANDFORD,

Captain First U. S. Cavalry, commanding.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

THE following is the distribution of troops serving in the Department of the South, commanded (during the temporary absence of Major-General D. E. Sickles) by Brevet Major-General J. C. Robinson, Colonel Forty-third U. S. Infantry:

Department Staff—Brevet Captain J. W. Clous, First Lieutenant Sixth U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Major James P. Roy, Sixth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Major-General R. O. Tyler, Lieutenant-Colonel and D. Q. M. G., Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. Burns, Major and C. S., Chief Commissary; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Page, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director; Brevet Major J. R. Myrick, First Lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery, Acting Judge-Advocate; Second Lieutenant F. A. Whitney, Eighth U. S. Infantry, A. D. C.

## MILITARY COMMAND OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Brevet Major-General R. K. Scott commanding. Post of Charleston—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Williams, Major Sixth U. S. Infantry, commanding; Sixth U. S. Infantry Headquarters and Companies A, C, D, and F; Thirty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, Companies C and E.

Post of Columbia—Brevet Brigadier-General J. D. Greene, Colonel Sixth U. S. Infantry, commanding; Sixth U. S. Infantry, Companies B and K.

Post of Hilton Head—Brevet Colonel J. Hamilton, Captain Third U. S. Artillery, commanding; Third U. S. Artillery, Company E; Sixth U. S. Infantry, Company E; Thirty-seventh U. S. Colored troops, Company H.

Post of Chester—First Lieutenant Charles Snyder, Eighth U. S. Infantry, commanding; Eighth U. S. Infantry, Company E.

Post of Georgetown—Brevet Major E. W. H. Read, Captain Eighth U. S. Infantry, commanding; Eighth U. S. Infantry, Company C.

Post of Aiken—Brevet Major L. Walker, Captain Fifth U. S. Cavalry, commanding; Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Companies H and L.

Post of Darlington—Captain H. S. Hawkins, Sixth U. S. Infantry, commanding; Sixth U. S. Infantry, Co. G.

Post of Lawtonville—First Lieutenant S. Baker, Sixth U. S. Infantry, commanding; Sixth U. S. Infantry, Company I.

Post of Unionville—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Andrews, Captain Eighth U. S. Infantry, commanding; Eighth U. S. Infantry, Company G.

Post of Anderson—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Smith, Captain Eighth U. S. Infantry, commanding; Eighth U. S. Infantry, Company I.

Post of Greenville—Captain John McCleary, Sixth U. S. Infantry, commanding; Sixth U. S. Infantry, Company H.

## MILITARY COMMAND OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Colonel J. V. Bomford, Eighth U. S. Infantry (during the temporary absence of Brevet Major-General J. C. Robinson), commanding.

Post of Raleigh—Brevet Major-General E. A. Carr, Major Fifth U. S. Cavalry, commanding; Eighth U. S. In-

fantry Headquarters, and Companies A and K; Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Companies A and I.

Post of Salisbury—Brevet Colonel J. R. Edie, Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth U. S. Infantry, commanding; Eighth U. S. Infantry, Company B.

Post of Wilmington—Captain R. T. Frank, Eighth U. S. Infantry, commanding; Eighth U. S. Infantry, Company D.

Post of Newbern—Lieutenant H. E. Hazen, Eighth U. S. Infantry, commanding; Eighth U. S. Infantry, Company F.

Post of Charlotte—Captain H. M. Lazelle, Eighth U. S. Infantry, commanding; Eighth U. S. Infantry, Company H.

Post of Smithville—Brevet Brigadier-General N. Goff, Jr., Colonel Thirty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, commanding; Thirty-seventh U. S. C. T., Company A.

Post of Fort Macon—Captain G. N. Singer, Thirty-seventh U. S. C. T., commanding; Thirty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, Companies I and K.

Post of Fort Fisher—Captain Samuel E. Day, Thirty-seventh U. S. C. T., commanding; Thirty-seventh U. S. C. T., Company G.

Post of Fort Caswell—Captain Charles H. Whitney, Thirty-seventh U. S. C. T., commanding; Thirty-seventh U. S. C. T., Companies B and D.

Post of Fort Hatteras—Lieutenant Joseph Randall, Thirty-seventh U. S. C. T., commanding; Thirty-seventh U. S. C. T., Company F.

## ARMY MORTALITY.

THE following extract from the report of Provost-Marshal-General J. B. Fry furnishes some valuable statistics as to the comparative mortality of officers and enlisted men:

## COMPARATIVE MORTALITY OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

From a careful compilation of the rolls, and without including deaths after muster-out, which resulted from military service previously rendered, it appears that two hundred and eighty thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine men and officers have lost their lives in the Army. Of this number five thousand two hundred and twenty-one commissioned officers and ninety thousand eight hundred and eighty-six enlisted men have been killed in action or died of wounds, while two thousand three hundred and twenty-one commissioned officers and one hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred and twenty-nine enlisted men have died of disease or, in some few cases, from accident.

It will be observed that, of killed in battle and died of wounds, there is one officer to every eighteen enlisted men, showing somewhat greater mortality on the part of the officers, who, supposing the organizations to be full, constitute about a twenty-fifth part of the forces.

On the other hand, only one officer to ninety men has died of disease. This remarkable disproportion, so greatly to the advantage of the commissioned class, is owing to several causes. Officers are better sheltered than men; and their food is generally better in quality and more varied in kind, so that they suffer less from diseases of the digestive organs. They are not so much crowded together in tents and quarters, and are therefore less subject to contagious and epidemic maladies. They have superior advantages in regard to personal cleanliness. As prisoners of war, too, they were generally treated more leniently, and so furnished fewer names to the mortality lists of Andersonville, Salisbury, and other similar dens of death. Another favoring circumstance, and by no means the least potential, was the superior morale, the hopefulness and elasticity of spirit, which is given to a man by investing him with a commission and its accompanying authority, responsibility, and chances of advancement.

It is worthy of note that in the colored troops the proportion between commissioned officers and enlisted men under these heads is still more remarkable. In killed or died of wounds the officers lost one in about forty-two, while the men lost but about one in sixty-six. But under the head of deaths by disease the officers show a loss of only one in seventy-seven, while that of the men rises to the enormous proportion of nearly one in seven, which is by far the highest mortality from this cause exhibited in the records of the Army. The general proportion of deaths from disease among white troops is less than one in seventeen.

## DEATHS IN ACTION AND FROM WOUNDS.

The proportion per thousand which each loyal State and group of States furnished to the item of the mortality, appears in the following table:

Maine.....	44.37
New Hampshire.....	47.27
Vermont.....	58.22
Massachusetts.....	47.76
Rhode Island.....	22.84
Connecticut.....	35.68
New York.....	25.21
New Jersey.....	31.75
Pennsylvania.....	25.63
Maryland.....	17.04
District of Columbia.....	3.62
Ohio.....	36.55
Indiana.....	30.01
Illinois.....	34.50
Michigan.....	44.82
Wisconsin.....	42.01
Minnesota.....	25.33
Iowa.....	43.44
Kansas.....	61.01
California.....	12.34
West Virginia.....	37.90
Kentucky.....	25.10
Missouri.....	21.74
New England States.....	44.76
Middle States.....	31.79
Loyal States.....	35.10
Border States.....	25.33
Western States.....	36.51
Colored troops.....	16.11

It is observable that in general the battle mortality ranges highest in the northern tier of States, whether eastern or western. The high ratio of New England under this head, 44.76, is correlative with the ratios of Iowa, 43.44, of Michigan, 44.82, and of Wisconsin, 42.01. Even New York, notwithstanding the enormous number of bounty jumpers who swelled its credit without going to increase its

field mortality, exhibits the proportion of 35.68 killed or died of wound, which is slightly above the general ratio of the loyal States. On the other hand, the ratio of the border States is but 25.32, which is 9.78 below the general ratio, and 19.44 below that of New England; and as a rule the ratio of the southern tier of loyal States is either below the general ratio or not far removed from it.

As an explanation of the superior battle mortality of the extreme northern section of the country, I suggest the fact that, this region being far removed from the seat of war, it was not necessary for any portion of the troops raised in it to remain at home on garrison duty, and they were therefore kept almost constantly at the front. Hence also, at least in part, the high ratio of this section under other heads of casualty resulting in an especial manner from field service, such as deaths by disease and discharges for disability.

A remarkable exception to the rule above noted is Kansas, which was a frontier State during nearly the whole contest, and which, nevertheless, shows the highest battle mortality of the table. But the population of Kansas is a peculiarly pugacious one, rendered such by its origin and history. The same singularly martial disposition which induced above half the able-bodied men of the State to enter the Army without bounty, may be supposed to have increased their exposure to the casualties of battle after they were in the service.

#### THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

The following is a roster of the officers of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment of United States Colored Infantry, now stationed in New Orleans, La.:

**FIELD AND STAFF:**—Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Kireber, commanding Regiment; Major, Thomas P. Reilly, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Volunteers; Adjutant, H. D. Freer; Assistant Surgeon, A. W. Merrill; Regimental Quartermaster, Charles H. Daniels.

**COMPANY OFFICERS:**—A—Albert Evans, Captain, in Freedmen's Bureau, Texas; Walter Thorn, First Lieutenant, commanding company. B—Ira H. Evans, Captain and Brevet Major, commanding company; First Lieutenant, Don C. Terry. C—George H. Lambert, Captain, commanding company; First Lieutenant, John E. Spalding. D—Joseph E. Lockwood, Captain, Assistant Commissary of Musters, Galveston, Texas; First Lieutenant, Simon H. Gould, commanding company. E—Moses T. Kelley, Captain, commanding company; Henry Lawrence, First Lieutenant. F—Alex. S. Johnson, Captain, commanding company; Joseph E. Kimball, First Lieutenant. G—David S. Mack, Captain, commanding company; Henry P. Lamson, First Lieutenant. H—Sam. C. Sloan, Captain, Freedmen's Bureau, Texas; Philip Weitzel, First Lieutenant, commanding company. I—Sumner H. Warren, Captain, commanding company; J. P. Blanchard, First Lieutenant, commanding detachment Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry. K—Charles F. Ingersoll, Captain, commanding company; David M. Kimball, Second Lieutenant.

The regiment has served in Kentucky, Virginia, Texas and Louisiana. Recruited and organized in Kentucky, it was assigned to the Tenth Army Corps in October, 1864; afterward transferred to the Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps (General Wm. Birney's), it took part in the siege of Richmond, laying in, and on the right of, Fort Burnham (Harrison), with one company, C, at the Dutch Gap Canal; in the operations around Petersburg, from March 26th to April 2d, 1865, being the first colored regiment to cross the lines near Hatcher's Run; in the pursuit of Lee, and witnessed his surrender at the Appomattox Court-house, April 9th. From June 23d, 1865, to September 21, 1866, the regiment served in Texas; being stationed successively at White's Rancho, Rensselaer, Edinburgh, and in the lower Rio Grande. It is now doing guard duty in New Orleans and has received orders to muster out and proceed to Louisville, Ky., for discharge and final payment. The regiment has been reduced, by the various casualties of killed, wounded, missing and re-enlisted in the Regular Army, to five hundred and fifty enlisted men. There have been less than ten desertions since its organization.

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }  
WASHINGTON, December 31, 1866. }

The following memorandum of orders and instructions relating to officers of the Ordnance Department, issued during the month of December, 1866, is communicated for the information of the Corps.

A. B. DYER,

Brevet Major-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. McAllister, authorized and directed, until further orders, to visit the establishments at which articles for inspection are being manufactured. Order Chief of Ordnance, Dec. 5, 1866.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Flagler, directed to proceed to Fort Fisher, N. C. Order Chief of Ordnance, Dec. 6, 1866.

Brevet Major W. S. Beebe, leave of absence granted for twenty days. Order Chief of Ordnance, Dec. 14, 1866.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Rodman, directed to proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., for the purpose of examining the metal of guns which are being cast at Fort Pitt Foundry. After completion of duty to report in person to Chief of Ordnance. Order Chief of Ordnance, Dec. 18, 1866.

Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, directed to report in person to Chief of Ordnance. Order Chief of Ordnance, Dec. 21, 1866.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Harris, directed to report in person to Chief of Ordnance. Order Chief of Ordnance, Dec. 29, 1866.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Rodman, ordered to proceed to Fort Monroe Arsenal to examine and test the "Mann Gun," and a 15-inch carriage altered by Brevet Colonel Baylor. Order Chief of Ordnance, Dec. 31, 1866.

Brevet Major-General COOKE, commanding the Department of the Platte, has issued the following order respecting transportation:

With allowance for the exceptional circumstances of

field operations in our central deserts, and in Winter, there appears a tendency to extravagance in transportation. Companies changing post will be allowed, if on hand and disposable, two wagons each, for all company baggage, spare ammunition, forage for the teams, and five days' rations. In campaign the officer in chief command, all circumstances permitting, will allow as a maximum, one wagon to a company, carrying several days' rations. The men, in messes of six or seven, must carry their mess furniture, except a mess pan. For officers, only small mess chests, blankets, and a valise each, not larger than a knapsack, will be carried. When pack trains are used, the allowance will be on a smaller scale. Infantry on occasion will carry in haversack three or four days' rations; cavalry, if necessary, more. Under some circumstances, the troops may be expected to live on beef cattle alone; in such case the commanding officer should, if practicable, issue four pounds to the ration.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### ARMY PAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As I perceive you are now publishing from time to time the different schemes for paying the Army, I offer you the copy of one that I prepared a year or two ago—after some thirty years' service, nearly—which appears to me to cover the whole subject in the fewest words possible, and in the most just manner to all conditions, ranks or arms of the service. I can say distinctly that of the many officers I have shown it to I have never heard one find fault with the whole schedule, or with any part of it.

It is possible it may not be thought now, to give enough of pay, but that difficulty can be met by adding a fixed per cent. to the rates named.

This schedule was arranged not so much to increase or diminish the pay as to regulate it justly between the grades, which I think can be done by one, who, like myself, has drawn the pay of almost every grade named therein, and I took the pay of the lowest and the highest grades about as they were and adjusted the differences as seemed to be most proper under all the ordinary circumstances of an officer's life.

If you should have space, and feel willing, I think it would be well if the schedule were printed for the consideration of the Army and perhaps of Congress:

SCHEDULE OF PAY AS PROPOSED FOR THE U. S. ARMY, TAKING THE MAJOR-GENERAL'S PAY AND SECOND LIEUTENANT'S PAY ABOUT AS AT PRESENT.	
	Per year.
Major-General.....	\$5,600
Brigadier-General.....	4,500
Colonel.....	3,600
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	3,200
Major.....	2,600
Captain.....	2,000
First Lieutenant.....	1,600
Second Lieutenant.....	1,200

Future retired officers to receive half the above rates. One hundred dollars to be allowed for every five years' service (at present \$109) for all officers, or all below general.

If extra pay is deemed just and necessary for permanent staff, or staff corps, or temporary staff, as aides, regular adjutants and quartermasters, or line officers on special duties, add permanently to the pay of the staff or staff corps, or to the position of the temporary staff officer as aide, etc., or special duty officer, either 10, 20, 30, or more per cent. to the above pay, as may be deemed proper by Congress.

##### FOR MOUNTED OFFICERS.

Give in the field or in war to generals three horses, to field officers two horses, to all lower grades requiring to be mounted, one horse. In time of peace to generals two horses, to all other officers now entitled to forage or whose duties require them to be mounted, one horse. The horses and forage in all cases to be furnished and transported by the Government, the horses not to cost over 33 per cent. above the average paid by the quartermaster's department for cavalry horses during the previous calendar year (this being the rule by which they were sold to officers during the war).

Soldiers may be taken for servants, only upon deducting on pay rolls the cost of the servant to the Government.

Fuel and quarters to continue as at present arranged.

Commissary stores to be furnished officers for the use of their own messes by the Government, at the cost to the Government at seaports near to the point of production. B.

#### THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As you have already published a list of promotions in the Quartermaster's Department, I desire to present through your columns some reasons why the proposed promotions in that Department should not be confirmed by the Senate.

These promotions being made by selection, and not according to seniority, are directly in violation of law, Army Regulations, and precedent: in this, that

By Section 9, Act approved July 5, 1833 (Callan's Mil. Laws, p. 344) it is provided "that promotion in said Department (Quartermaster's) shall take place as in regiments and corps."

By Section 1, Act approved March 3, 1851 (Callan's Mil. Law, p. 418), it is provided "that all promotions in the staff department or corps shall be made as in other corps of the Army."

By Par. 19, Army Regulations (Ed. 1863), "all vacancies in the established regiments and corps, to the rank of colonel, shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, except in case of disability or other incompetency. [This paragraph, together with the "existing regulations," was continued in force, by the last paragraph of Section 37, Act approved July 28, 1866.]

The foregoing is the law as to how promotions shall be made, and how as to precedent:

Under the Act approved July 5, 1833, there was added to the Quartermaster's Department, two colonels and two lieutenant colonels; and, under Section 3, Act approved Aug. 3, 1861 (Callan's Mil. Laws, p. 481), there was "added to the Quartermaster's Department, one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, four majors."

These were all original vacancies, without any specific provision within the said acts, as to how they should be

filled: yet, when the War Department came to act upon them, they were all filled in accordance with law, Army Regulations, and precedent, by promotion according to seniority; and this rule, up to and including the grade of colonel, has not in a single instance, ever been departed from, until the present attempted violation.

By Section 13, Act approved July 28, 1866, it is provided that the Quartermaster's Department shall hereafter consist of one brigadier-general, six colonels, ten lieutenant-colonels, fifteen majors, and forty-four captains, without any specific provision as to how the vacancies therein created shall be filled, except "that the vacancies hereby created in the grade of assistant quartermaster shall be filled by selection."

When a law prescribes a specific mode for the execution of only a part of the subject matter, and is silent as to the remainder, it is a well settled rule of construction, that, by intentment, the expressed mode or remedy is excluded and prohibited, as to that part of the subject matter upon which it does not act; and that the remedy therefor must be determined by existing laws or usages; so that when, as by the last recited act, it is provided "that the vacancies hereby created in the grade of Assistant Quartermaster shall be filled by selection," it, by intentment, excludes and prohibits the vacancies therein created in the grade of colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major from being filled by "selection," and leaves the mode of promotion to be determined by existing laws, regulations and precedent, which, as is shown above, is "according to seniority."

If promotion "according to seniority" was regarded as the law and the usage by the War Department under the acts of July 5, 1833, and August 3, 1861, which made no provision as to filling any part of the original vacancies, how much the more, under the act of July 28, 1866, must promotion "according to seniority" be regarded as the law and the usage, as to those grades, excluded from the provision which specifically designates how a certain part of the vacancies therein created shall be filled.

Under this new dogma of "selection," or by this jumping process, Miller, Montgomery, F. Myers, Moore, Ransom, Eddy, Card and Potter, in addition to several files each, lose the grade to which they are entitled "according to seniority;" but, of these F. Myers, Card and Potter are the most harshly dealt with, as neither receives a promotion into a grade higher than that in which they served at the time of the passage of the act; thus, Myers was a major, and Card and Potter were captains, and by this selection they remain in their respective grades, when, by seniority, they would serve in a higher grade; the other officers named, while they lose one grade, they will have received a promotion of one grade. Card and Potter, who would have been majors by "seniority," rest under an additional disability created by the 13th section of the said act of July 28, 1866, which provides that vacancies which may occur in the grade of major shall not be filled until the number of majors shall be reduced to twelve, thus, in addition to their losses as above, placing three more files between them and a majority.

Nothing is herein urged against the officers who have been selected, but it is well understood and known, that many of those officers who have been overslaughed, have as fair and as honorable a record as those who have been selected for promotion.

Promotion by "seniority" gives offence to none; it forbids the exercise of an usurped, or, at least, doubtful power; it prevents an unsafe and dangerous innovation; no invidious distinctions are made; no special favoritism can be shown; no fawning sycophancy can succeed; law, precedent, and immemorial usage are followed; the self-respect, and the morale of the Army are preserved, and there prevails universal harmony in the Department.

DECEMBER 28, 1866.

JUSTICE.

#### THE "BACK-ACTION" SCREW-ENGINE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It appears not to be generally known in naval circles that the horizontal "back-action" screw-engine, the type used more than any other for war vessels, and the type used almost entirely by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, was invented by Captain Ericsson. Engines of this style were planned by this eminent engineer in New York for the French war screw steamer *Pomone* and the English war screw steamer *Amphion*, the first vessels built in Europe with their steam machinery below the water line. In fact, they were the pioneers of the European screw steam navies.

These were also the first direct-acting horizontal engines employed to give motion to the screw. The air-pumps were also horizontal, were double acting and were furnished with canvas valves to diminish the shock incident to the shutting of such large apertures when so high a speed had to be maintained. Both vessels were completely successful.

These facts may prove interesting to those who take any interest in the progress of naval improvement and construction.

NAVAL ENGINEER.

#### SOLDIERS' HATS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Many articles have appeared in the columns of your valuable journal relative to a change in the present style of uniform dress hat as worn by the infantry and other arms of the service, a change which is indeed desirable, not only for appearance sake, but also for the comfort of the wearer, beside the saving of expense to the Government and soldier by substituting an article of good quality instead of the worthless and ungainly one now supplied.

I do not intend to offer another pattern to the many that have already been submitted, but would suggest that the dress hat and forage cap as provided by existing regulations be only worn by the enlisted men at all posts or garrisons, and to do away with the prevailing habit of allowing soldiers to wear every imaginable style and color of hat or cap that they may become possessed of.

Such acts tend more or less to lessen discipline, and the soldier who is thus allowed to publicly set at defiance the strict order in this particular, will have set an example which may occupy months to eradicate from a command, even under the eye of a strict disciplinarian.

PAR. I, R. A. R., 1863.

## UNITED STATES FRIGATE BOSTON, 1798-'99.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The enclosed, cut from the Boston Evening Gazette, some seven or eight years ago, relative to the building of the U. S. frigate *Boston* in 1798-'99, is a scrap of our Naval history which I think might appropriately find a place in your columns. I presume J. T. B. means Jos. T. Buckingham. The list of subscribers recalls the names of many Boston merchants of the present day. Sixty-eight years since the subscription paper was passed around: it is not at all likely that any of the subscribers are now living, though the same names are in many cases known on change, and perpetuated in their descendants.

To the Editor of the Evening Gazette:

At the time when John Adams was inaugurated President of the United States, the commerce of the country was subject, almost daily, to annoyance from British and French ships of war—the British claiming the right of search for British subjects, and the French capturing every vessel that fell in their way, under pretence that it was carrying contraband goods. No American merchant ship could sail out on the ocean in safety. Congress had previously provided for the building of three frigates—the *United States* at Philadelphia, the *Constitution* at Baltimore, and the *Constellation* at Boston; but, if I remember correctly, (I was then an apprentice in a country printing-office), neither of them was in order for active service, till some time in the year 1797. Provision was made for the building of other vessels of war, and the voice of the people was clamorous for defence against the outrages committed on our trade by the belligerents of Europe. To aid in measures of defence, the merchants of Boston built by subscription a frigate of thirty-two guns, which was loaned to the Government. As this is a fact of history, which is little known at this day, I have thought that such facts as I could collect, added to my own personal recollections, might be an acceptable offering to the readers of the *Gazette*.

The *Columbian Centinel*, of June 27, 1798, contains the following notice, which appears to have been the first step taken to carry the project into execution.

Notice.—A subscription will be opened this day for the raising of a fund to purchase or build one or more ships of war to be loaned to this Government for the service of the United States. Those who would wish to join in this testimonial of public spirit are requested to meet in the chamber over Taylor's Insurance office, at 1 o'clock precisely, to affix their signatures, and make the necessary arrangements.

The same paper of June 30th, has the following announcement:

The *Nerve*.—In compliance with the advertisement in the last *Centinel*, a number of the citizens of this metropolis met at Taylor's Insurance office for the purpose of opening a patriotic voluntary subscription in aid of Government. Last evening the amount subscribed amounted to \$115,250; and as the subscription still continues open, we have not the least doubt that Boston will outdo every city in the Union in Federal patriotism. We will not omit mentioning that the Hon. William Phillips added \$10,000 to this freewill offering. God bless him for it!

I have not ascertained when the subscription was closed. The papers of August 22, 1798, less than two months from the date of the notice, as above, say: "The keel of a thirty-six gun frigate is now laying at Mr. Hart's Navy-yard," which I presume means that Mr. Hart was then laying the keel of the frigate, which was to be the *Boston*, of thirty-two guns. Here follows an accurate list of the subscribers to the fund, with the sum subscribed by each, respectively, viz:

Wm. Phillips.....	\$10,000	Samuel Smith.....	\$1,000
David Sears.....	3,000	Rufus G. Amory.....	1,000
Stephen Higginson.....	3,000	John Amory, Jr.....	1,000
Eben. Parsons.....	3,000	M. M. Hayes.....	1,000
John Codman.....	3,000	John C. Jones.....	1,000
Jos. Coolidge & Son.....	3,000	Henry Jackson.....	1,000
Samuel Parkman.....	4,000	Benjamin Clark.....	1,000
Theodore Lyman.....	3,000	Abiel Smith.....	2,000
Jeffrey & Russell.....	2,000	John Derby.....	1,000
Mungo Mackay.....	1,000	John Gore.....	1,000
William Parsons.....	2,000	William Spooner.....	1,000
William Smith.....	1,000	Jones & Bass.....	1,000
James Warren.....	1,000	E. Sigourney & Sons.....	1,000
Cornelius Durant.....	1,000	John Gray.....	1,000
Jeremiah Allen.....	1,000	Benjamin Cobb.....	1,000
Jonathan Mason.....	1,000	William Powell.....	1,000
Benjamin Joy.....	2,000	Gregory & Prickard.....	1,000
Jas & T. H. Perkins.....	2,000	Mungo Mackay, Jr.....	200
Thos. Dickson, Jr.....	3,000	John Wells.....	1,000
Daniel Sargent, Jr.....	1,000	Edward Edes.....	1,000
Samuel G. Perkins.....	1,000	Timothy Sewell.....	1,000
Thomas C. Amory.....	1,500	Brewer & Carter.....	1,000
Marston Watson.....	1,000	St. Andrew's Lodge.....	1,000
John Lowell, Jr.....	1,000	Nathaniel C. Lee.....	500
Nathan Frazier.....	2,000	Isaac P. Davis.....	500
Stephen Higginson, Jr.....	2,000	Timothy Williams.....	500
Fred. Wm. Geyer, Jr.....	1,500	Josiah Knapp.....	500
William Stackpole.....	1,000	Samuel P. Gardner.....	500
Graham Parsons.....	1,000	Charles Sigourney.....	500
John McLean.....	1,000	Stephen Codman.....	500
Samuel Elliot.....	4,000	John Davis.....	500
Arnold Wells.....	2,000	Benjamin Cobb, Jr.....	500
Sam'l & S. Salisbury.....	3,000	Thomas Dennie.....	500
Simon Elliot.....	1,000	Josiah Davis, Jr.....	500
Stephen Gorham.....	1,000	Benjamin Goddard.....	500
Thomas Walley.....	2,000	Nathaniel Goddard.....	500
Head & Amory.....	1,000	Silvanus Gray.....	500
Benjamin Greene.....	1,000	Thomas Davis.....	750
Peter C. Brooks.....	1,000	Arnold Wells, Jr.....	750
David Greene.....	1,000	Thomas English.....	500
Bradley & Fletcher.....	1,000	Perrin May.....	500
James So. ft.....	1,000	Nehemiah Parsons.....	500
Edward Tuckerman.....	1,000	Doctor Isaac Rand.....	500
Boott & Pratt.....	3,000	Benjamin Sumner.....	400
Daniel D. Rogers.....	1,000	Edward Blake, Jr.....	500
John Parker.....	2,000	Josiah Quincy.....	500
Charles Miller.....	1,000	Henry Hill.....	500
Samuel Torrey.....	1,000	Edward Davis & Son.....	500
Tuthill Hubbard.....	1,000	Thomas Bartlett.....	500
Thos. & Geo. Paine.....	1,000	John Hoffman.....	1,000
Eben. Preble.....	1,000	Thomas Amory.....	1,000
Benjamin Bussey.....	1,000	Aaron Dexter.....	500

The whole amount of the subscription was \$136,600, and the cost of the frigate \$137,969.

In April, 1799, by recommendation of those who had charge of the building of the frigate, President Adams appointed Captain George Little, of Massachusetts, to be her commander; and thenceforth the work was carried on with great rapidity. "The rigging and equipments of the *Boston* frigate are (says the *Centinel* of May 29th,) progressing with patriotic celerity." again, June 9th, the same paper says, "The *Boston* frigate is almost completely rigged. She bids fair to do honor to her namesake." June 12th, "The *Boston* frigate yesterday hauled off into the stream. The enlistment of her crew progresses rapidly." July 9th, Captain

Little gave notice in the newspapers, that, "Having received sailing orders for the United States frigate *Boston*, all officers and men belonging to her are ordered to repair on board immediately." July 24th, the frigate sailed on a cruise, and the *Centinel* declared "She is one of the handsomest modeled ships in the world."

After a cruise in the neighborhood of Hispaniola, Capt. Little captured, on the 12th of October, the French national corvette *Le Berceau*, armed with twenty-two nine pounders, two twelve pounders, and two hundred and thirty men; and with this prize, arrived in Boston harbor early in November. In the action between these two ships the *Boston* had four men killed and eight mortally wounded. *Le Berceau* was supposed to have lost thirty-three men. When taken she had one hundred and ninety-seven, eighteen of whom were wounded. The victory was highly honorable to Captain Little and his men, but was not profitable as a pecuniary transaction, to government. A treaty, or convention, or some other diplomatic arrangement between our government and that of France had been signed by the agents of the two governments a few days before the action between the two ships, in consequence of which *Le Berceau* was repaired and given up to the French Consul, and her officers received one thousand livres a month during the time they were prisoners in the United States. The repairs and refitment of *Le Berceau* were said to have cost more than thirty thousand dollars. She left the harbor of Boston about the middle of July, 1801, firing a salute at morning, noon and night, of twenty-one guns each.

This whole affair created violent political feelings, and the quarrel of words between the Federal and Democratic parties seemed to be more bitter and forcible than ever. The officers of *Le Berceau* complained that they had been despoiled of their personal property by the crew of the *Boston*, and Captain Little was tried by a court-martial, sitting on board the frigate *Constitution*, on charges of dishonorable conduct. But, notwithstanding all the efforts to get him convicted, he was honorably acquitted of every charge. The letter of the Secretary of the Navy, approving the action of the court is a curious document, and shows how hard it was to approve officially an act which partizan feeling would have condemned. It may be seen in the *Centinel*, October 28, 1801.

I believe that some facts are stated in this letter, which have not till now been presented to the public, and many of them are to be found only after long and vexatious researches in the newspapers. If they have ever been mentioned in any *History* of our Navy the history has escaped my knowledge. I have thought that the names of the subscribers to the fund might be interesting to a portion of your readers and call up some pleasant remembrances of men once beloved and honored in our city. Only two, whose names stand in this list, are now living, viz:—Benjamin Goddard, now, I understand, more than ninety years old, and Josiah Quincy, in his eighty-seventh year. The rest are all gone, where, it is hoped and believed, their "good works do follow them."

J. T. B.

## BREECH-LOADING ARMS.

The proceedings of the Board of officers appointed by the War Department to examine breech-loading arms, of which we have already given an abstract, is published as an appendix to the report of the Chief of Ordnance. The following is the endorsement of the Chief of Ordnance on the report of the Board, and also that of General GRANT:

ORDNANCE OFFICE, June 16, 1866.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War through the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army. The Board is correct in its conclusions that, of all the calibres tested by it, that of .45-inch will give the best results in accuracy, range, and penetration, with the same weight of powder and lead, but the superiority of this calibre over the .50-inch calibre is not, in my opinion, sufficient to counterbalance the objections to so small a calibre arising from the great length of the cartridge.

In the hands of troops on the battle-field, and in firing off-hand, and from an ordinary rest, the difference in accuracy or range between these two calibres would be scarcely appreciable.

The length of the cartridge containing 70 grains of powder and 500 grains of lead, for the .50-inch calibre, is not too great, while that for the .45-inch calibre is entirely too long for general service.

The large number of carbines of .50-inch calibre, of the most approved models, in the department and in the hands of the cavalry, furnishes a strong reason why this calibre should be adopted for both cavalry and infantry troops, unless it can be shown that a smaller calibre possesses very decided superiority over it.

For these reasons, and with the information now possessed by this department, I am of opinion that the calibre, which should be the same for muskets and carbines, should not be reduced below .50-inch.

A proper plan for the alteration of the Springfield rifle musket, of which there are about one million in the arsenals, is so great a desideratum that no one plan should be adopted until after it shall have been fully tested in the hands of troops.

Several methods, appearing to possess great merit, have been brought to the notice of this department and of the Board, of which the following are, in my opinion, worthy of being tested by troops, viz:

1. Berdan's, recommended by the Board; 2. Major Yates's, presented after the adjournment of the Board; 3. Remington's; 4. Roberts's; 5. Allin's, made at Springfield armory. (A battalion of the Twelfth Infantry has been armed with this musket for several months, and the report of the commanding officer upon them is highly favorable.) I recommend that as many as fifty of each of these arms of .50-inch calibre be prepared at Springfield armory, at the expense of the United States, and so issued to troops that an equal number of each kind will be in the same company.

That the cost of altering these muskets according to each plan be ascertained.

That the arms be thoroughly tested by the troops, under

such instructions as will be given by this bureau; and that no plan for alteration be adopted until this test shall have been made.

In order that the altered muskets may be properly compared with the best original breech-loaders, I recommend that fifty of each of the following arms be made at Springfield armory, or procured by purchase, and issued in the same proportions as the altered muskets, and to the same companies, viz:

1. Remington's; 2. Laidley's; 3. Peabody's; 4. Sharp's. I further recommend that ten of the Fogarty repeating carbines, which are highly praised by the Board, be made at Springfield armory, to be tested in comparison with the Spencer carbine.

A. B. DYER,

Brevet Major-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ENDORSEMENT OF GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, June 26, 1866.

Respectfully forwarded. The recommendations contained in the indorsement of the Chief of Ordnance are approved, except the proposition to place new patent arms in the hands of troops for trial.

There being such a large number of arms on hand capable of economical alteration, it seems unnecessary at present to experiment with new arms, many improvements in which will no doubt be made by the time they will be actually required.

The superiority of the .45-inch calibre in accuracy, range, and penetration, seems to have been placed beyond a doubt, but a uniformity of calibre being so desirable, and there being such a large number of arms of calibre .50 on hand, it may be advisable to adopt this calibre.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Approved: E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

## THE CHOLERA IN A DETACHMENT OF RECRUITS.

A CORRESPONDENT who left New York, November 20th, with recruits for regiments serving in the Military Division of the Pacific, sends us the following letter, dated Virgin Bay, Nicaragua, December 29, 1866:

I enclose you a notice of the death of Major Gamble, of the Eighth U. S. Cavalry, who died of cholera the morning after our arrival at this point. We have had a series of disasters since our departure from New York on the 20th Nov., when General Devin, General Gamble, and General Price, started with 350 recruits for the Eighth U. S. Cavalry. Three days out the *San Francisco* broke down, and we were obliged to put back to Fortress Monroe. The *San tiago de Cuba* came to us, causing a detention of seven days, so that when we arrived at Greytown we found the vessel on the Pacific had left. We were also detained on the steamer off Greytown, being unable to land on account of the weather and breakers for eight days. On Sunday the 15th we started on small river boats up the San Juan river; the thermometer stood 94 degs. in the shade; but the men amused themselves in viewing the novelties of tropical life and scenery—alligators, monkeys, parrots, etc., and the number of natives who appeared perfectly naked on the banks of the river.

About 1 o'clock, P. M., Dr. McMillan informed us that he would like the sinks used by the men washed out every half hour, as there was a case of sickness that he did not like the looks of. I asked him what his fears were, whether for cholera or yellow fever; he replied cholera. By 5 o'clock the disease was clearly defined as Asiatic cholera in violent form. We then put a guard on the sink, and made every man report whether he had diarrhoea or not. By daylight next morning five men had died, and we buried them hurriedly, but in coffins, on the banks of the San Juan. The disease continued until two or three days after our arrival at this point, which is the healthiest place in the State. We have had 43 distinctly defined and violent cases of cholera with 27 deaths, including Major Gamble. We have had no new cases for three days, and all seem convalescent; and I sincerely hope it is the last.

There have been a number of deaths among the steerage passengers and a few natives, but I think the worst is over now. Dr. McMillan, U. S. A., has been untiring in his attention and devotion to the sick, and all the men have behaved well in nursing and burying the dead.

The officers present are: Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Devin, Major Price, Eighth U. S. Cavalry; Lieutenant Maddigan, First Cavalry; Lieutenant Livermore, Second Artillery, A. Q. M.; and Dr. McMillan.

The following is the list and date of the deaths in the detachment: Major William Gamble, December 29, 1866; Privates James McDonald, 16th; John Nolans, 16th; Michael Kenney, 17th; Arthur Burrows, 17th; Charles Bratsch, Lance Sergeant, 17th; Charles Field, 17th; John M. Hall, 18th; Joseph Kays, 17th; James Sexton, 18th; William Walton, 19th; Alfred Stratton, 21st; James P. Martin, 18th; William Hart, 18th; John H. Burris, 19th; John Jennings, 20th; John Peterson, 19th; William D. Knight, 20th; Charles H. Scribner, 21st; Charles Royal, Lance Corporal, 22d; Francis Horton, 21st; Francis Moon, 22d; John Horsemire, 25th; Gustavus Karcher, 25th; John Hainer, 25th; Denis Horan, 26th; John Brennan, 38th.

The following petition is being circulated for the signatures of officers:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned memorialists, confidently relying upon the disposition of your honorable bodies to do justice to the old officers of the Army, who have honestly and faithfully served their country, respectfully pray that, when such officers are withdrawn from active service and placed on the retired list, under existing laws—except upon their own request—they may, in addition to the mere pittance of pay now granted to them, be allowed to retain their services or longevity rations; which is one ration per day for every five years' service, as now provided by law, for all officers on the active list.

## ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Second Lieutenant George Asbury, First U. S. Artillery.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days has been granted Brevet Major B. H. Rittenhouse, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

FIRST Lieutenant J. Witman, Nineteenth Infantry (new appointment), has reported for duty at Fort Gibson, C. N.

FIRST Lieutenant George C. Potwin, Nineteenth U. S. Colored Troops, has been assigned to duty with the Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

LEAVE of absence for five days has been granted to Brevet Colonel Samuel Hamblen, Lieutenant-Colonel Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy).

FIRST Lieutenant John Harold, Twenty-eighth Infantry, is Post Quartermaster at Fort Arbuckle, Chickasaw Nation.

FIRST Lieutenant D. E. Porter, transferred from the First Artillery to the Twenty-eighth Infantry, has been assigned to Company B, at Camden, Arkansas.

CAPTAIN and Brevet Major L. T. Morris has taken command of Company D, Twenty-eighth Infantry, at Little Rock, Ark., under General Orders No. 92 War Department.

THE Post of Dover, Ark., has been ordered to be broken up. Company F, Nineteenth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Mulligan, commanding, takes post at Fort Smith.

CAPTAIN Robert Ayres, transferred from the Thirty-seventh Infantry, has taken command of Company E, Nineteenth Infantry, at Fort Gibson, C. N., under War Department Orders No. 92.

MAJOR Roger Jones, Assistant Inspector-General U. S. Army, has been announced as Inspector-General on the Staff of Major-General Halleck, Commanding the Military Division of the Pacific.

COLONEL N. A. Miles, commanding Fortieth U. S. Infantry, has received orders to hold himself in readiness to move his regiment, as soon as the Potomac River is free of ice, to the Department of the South.

FIRST Lieutenant W. H. Krebs, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been temporarily appointed Assistant Commissioner of Musters for the District of Texas, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SECOND Lieutenant L. K. Morton, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of his services being no longer required.

FIRST Lieutenant James Drysdale, Seventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of his services being no longer required.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with recommendation to the War Department for an extension of ten days, has been granted Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

SECOND Lieutenant William P. Hogarty, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), having passed a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board at Chicago, Illinois, will return to Louisville, Kentucky.

CAPTAIN W. B. Pease, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from further duty as a member of the General Court-martial, instituted in Special Orders No. 91, series of 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf.

COLONEL Caleb C. Sibley, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Georgia, to take the place of Brevet Major-General Tillson, who has tendered his resignation.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days, upon surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted First Lieutenant O. M. Mitchell, Adjutant Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department of the Gulf.

FIRST Lieutenant Nelson Thomasson, Fifth U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Chicago, Ill., and take charge of the rendezvous lately under charge of First Lieutenant William H. Heilmun, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Henry D. Heilner, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to Galveston, Texas, and report to the Commanding General and Chief Medical Officer of the District of Texas, for assignment to duty at Houston.

THE leave of absence granted Captain Joseph P. Rife, Sixth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 76, Nov. 28, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the South, has been extended four months. Captain Rife is now at Middletown, Pa.

COMPANY F, Fifty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Logan, commanding, has been ordered to be mustered out. This company for some time past has been doing guard duty over the military prison at Little Rock, Ark.

COLONEL Edward Hatch, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, has been detailed as a member of the Board of Officers, instituted in Special Orders No. 52, series of 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, for the inspection of horses, to date from January 3, 1867.

THE General Court-martial which convened at Raleigh, N. C., and of which Brevet Major-General E. A. Carr, Major Fifth U. S. Cavalry, was President, has been dissolved by order of Brevet Major-General J. C. Robinson, commanding Department of the South.

PURSUANT to orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, bearing date January 3, 1867, Second Lieutenant Charles Doid, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, will, in accordance with instructions of August 16, 1866, proceed to join his regiment in the Department of California.

His contract with the Government having been annulled, the Quartermaster's Department has been ordered to furnish

transportation for Dr. A. Buffington, late Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, from New Orleans to Washington, D. C., the point at which said contract was made.

DURING the temporary absence of Brevet Major D. T. Wells, First Lieutenant Eighth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Lieutenant P. H. Remington, Eighth U. S. Infantry, will act as Assistant Adjutant-General of the command of North Carolina.

THE journey performed by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Langdon, Captain First U. S. Artillery, Judge-Advocate of the general court-martial in session at New York City, from that place to Philadelphia, Pa., and back, on public business, without special orders in the case, has been approved.

THE following officers of the Forty-first U. S. Infantry are on duty at the headquarters of the regiment, Baton Rouge, La.: Major G. A. Schofield, commanding; Lieutenant A. C. Markley, Adjutant; Lieutenant James Pratt, Jr., Regimental Quartermaster; Captain D. M. Sells, Recruiting Officer.

BREVET Colonel A. D. Nelson, Major First U. S. Infantry, has been detailed for duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General for the District of Louisiana, to relieve Brevet Brigadier-General George Baldy, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, about to be mustered out of service.

BREVET Major M. J. Asch, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, having reported for duty at Headquarters Department of the Gulf pursuant to orders from the War Department, has been assigned to duty as attending Surgeon to Department Headquarters and detached officers in the City of New Orleans.

CAPTAIN H. J. Farnsworth, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, has been directed to proceed to Tallahassee, Florida, via Mobile, Alabama, and Savannah, Georgia, and report in person to the Commanding Officer of the District of Florida, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that district.

BREVET Major-General J. J. Reynolds, Colonel Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, having reported at Headquarters Department of the Gulf, en route to join his regiment, has been assigned to the command of the sub-district of the Rio Grande, and ordered to report to the commanding officer District of Texas for orders.

BREVET Captain Charles H. Roberts, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), has been relieved from further duty with the Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, and been ordered to turn over all public property in his possession, pertaining to that regiment, to First Lieutenant B. B. Keeler, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

PURSUANT to instructions from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, the post of Brashear City, La., has been discontinued by General Mower. Company I, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), now at that place, will proceed to the post of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

At the request of the Assistant Commissioner, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Texas, Captain W. B. Pease, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, in addition to his duties as Post Commander at Houston, Texas, will perform at said station those of Sub-Assistant Commissioner for that Bureau.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. Howard and Brevet Brigadier-General F. D. Sewall, Inspector General, have returned from a tour of inspection through the Southern States. General Howard will at an early day render a report of the operations of his bureau and the condition of freedmen's affairs in the States which he visited.

PURSUANT to General Orders No. 100, Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, dated Louisville, Ky., Dec. 22, 1866, First Lieutenant John F. Conyngham, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, has been announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Sub-district of Alabama, Major-General Wager Swayne commanding.

FIRST Lieutenant Oliver Phelps, transferred from the Twenty-eighth Infantry, is ordered to proceed with a detachment of colored troops from Little Rock, Ark., to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for muster out; after which Lieutenant Phelps joins the Thirty-seventh Infantry, to which he is assigned by War Department Orders No. 92.

BREVET Captain Chambers McKibben, Jr., Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, having reported to Major-General Meade, commanding Department of the East, agreeably to Special Orders No. 2, current series, from the War Department, has been assigned to duty at Department Headquarters as assistant to the chief inspecting officer of the Department.

So much of Special Orders No. 96, series of 1866, from Headquarters Department of the East, as relieves Brevet Major Henry W. Janes, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., as a member of the Board of Survey, convened in Special Orders No. 95, and details Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Sanders, Captain Sixth Infantry, in his stead, has been revoked.

BREVET Major C. D. Emory, Captain Ninth U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. to Major-General Meade, commanding Department of the East, has been directed to repair to Fort Hamilton and Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, on business connected with the public service. After completing the duties assigned to him Major Emory will return to Philadelphia.

THE telegraphic instructions from District of Texas, dated December 29, 1866, sent Brevet Brigadier-General S. D. Sturgis, U. S. A., Austin, Texas, directing him to order Assistant Surgeon Cyrus Bacon, U. S. Army, to proceed immediately to Jackboro', Texas, and report to the Detachment Sixth U. S. Cavalry, there stationed for duty, has been confirmed.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. H. McMahon, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty with the troops of the Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, at San Antonio, Texas, and ordered to proceed to Seguin, Texas, for duty with the company of the Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, there stationed, reporting to Brevet Major Smith, U. S. A., Sub-Assistant Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau.

BREVET Brigadier-General J. D. Bingham, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, having reported to the Commanding General Department of the East, in obedience to Paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 647, of 1866, from the Adjutant-General's Office, has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department, relieving Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Hoyt.

BREVET Major-General Chas. R. Woods, commanding the District of the Chattahoochee, has ordered Brevet Major G. L. Choisey, U. S. A., to proceed to Mobile, Ala., with a detachment of recruits for the Fifteenth Infantry, now under his command. Brevet Major C. C. McConnell, Fifth Artillery, and Lieutenant C. H. Shepard, Ninth Infantry, will accompany the detachment.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon John H. Dorn, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, and the duty upon which he was assigned by Special Orders No. 306, current series, from depot General Recruiting Service, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, viz: to accompany a detachment of recruits to Texas, being completed, has been ordered to immediately rejoin his proper station at New York City.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon John N. Coonan, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at the Post Hospital, Galveston, Texas, and will proceed without delay to Houston, Texas, relieving from duty at that station Acting Assistant Surgeon Victor W. Coffman, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Surgeon Coffman, as soon as relieved, will report without delay in person to the Medical Director, Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, La., with view to his contract being annulled.

THE General Court-martial, instituted in Special Orders No. 89, series of 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, having adjourned sine die, the following-named officers have been relieved from further duty with the court and will rejoin their regiment without delay: Major E. P. Loring, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy); Captain Geo. E. Warner, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy); Captain W. M. Robinson, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy).

GENERAL Orders No. 36, dated Headquarters Post of Macon, December 13, 1866, directs Company G, of the Third Battalion, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, under command of Second Lieutenant L. E. Campbell, Fifteenth Infantry, to proceed to Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia. Captain C. McC. Lord will join the command as soon as the General Court-martial of which he is a member adjourns. Captain Lord has since joined his Company, G, Thirty-third Infantry.

LIEUTENANT Lemuel Smith, of the Fifth U. S. Artillery, died at Key West Barracks on the 1st instant of consumption. He was buried with military honors on the 2d, the Navy being also represented at the funeral by a large detachment of officers and men from the gunboat *Choctaw*. The following officers acted as pall-bearers: Lieutenant-Commander Yates, Lieutenant McEary, Paymaster Carmody and Surgeon Books, U. S. Navy, and Major McFarland and Lieutenant Livermore, U. S. Army.

A BOARD of Survey, to consist of Brevet Colonel Edward P. Vollum, Surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Rodenbough, Major Forty-second Infantry; and Brevet Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry, Captain First Artillery, was ordered to assemble at De Camp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the condition of a lot of medical and hospital property at that place.

THE following is a list of the members of the General Court-martial in session at No. 7 Bowling Green, New York City: Brevet Brigadier-General G. Loomis, Colonel U. S. A.; Brevet Brigadier-General J. J. Abercrombie, Colonel U. S. A.; Brevet Brigadier-General C. S. Merchant, Colonel U. S. A.; Brevet Brigadier-General H. Day, Colonel U. S. A.; Brevet Colonel Albert Tracy, Major U. S. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Patten, U. S. A.; First Lieutenant E. D. Wheeler, First Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Langdon, Captain First U. S. Artillery, Judge-Advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial assembled at Raleigh, N. C., at 10 A. M., on the 10th of January, 1867, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Major-General E. A. Carr, Major Fifth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Colonel M. Cogswell, Major Eighth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Gustavus Urban, Captain Fifth U. S. Cavalry; Captain H. B. Noble, Eighth U. S. Infantry; Captain J. C. Denney, Fifth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant E. M. Hayes, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant J. T. Dewesse, Eighth U. S. Infantry. First Lieutenant Geo. F. Price, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

A BOARD of Survey was appointed to meet at the camp of the Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, at Greenville, La., on Saturday, January 5, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon the condition of certain articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, received by Brevet Captain Charles H. Roberts, Acting Regimental Quartermaster Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, from Captain W. G. Hodges, Military Storekeeper, U. S. Army, alleged to be damaged. Detail for the Board: Captain Thomas H. Reeves, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant B. B. Keeler, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant E. L. Barnes, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

BREVET Major Clifford Thomson last week received an appointment as Captain of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, which he declined. Major Thomson entered the service as a private in the First N. Y. Cavalry, was promoted through all the grades to that of Major of the Fifth U. S. Colored Cavalry. While First Lieutenant he was brevetted Major "for distinguished services and gallant conduct at the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg." During a greater portion of the war he served in various positions on the staff of Major-General Pleasanton and was with him during all his brilliant cavalry campaigns, both in the Army of the Potomac and in Missouri. Major Thomson is now connected with the city department of the *Times*, and prefers journalism to Army life.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

## WHITE TROOPS AND COLORED TROOPS.

DURING the war, any comparison, no matter how just or dispassionate, of white troops with colored troops, was instantly suspected of being partisan or prejudiced. Happily, that day is past, and we can now discuss this subject, like others, without rousing distrust. Now, in reality, thanks to careless speeches and writings, great errors prevail as to the real influence, more or less, exerted on the course and conclusion of the late war by the loyal colored soldiers. Official statistics give the best means of dissipating these delusions. Let us recall the fact that the total number of troops in Union service from April, 1861, to May, 1865, was 2,656,553. The total number of colored troops to July 15, 1865, was but 186,057. Hence, the colored troops bore a numerical proportion of but about one in fifteen to the rest; and, admitting an equal degree of courage and efficiency between the white soldiers and the black, we have a numerical basis to start on.

Next, many of the colored troops were mustered in during the Spring and Summer of 1865 (the last detachment on July 15, 1865), and hence saw no fighting at all. The greatest number of colored troops at any one time in service was in the midsummer of 1865, long after the war was over, and then it reached 123,156. This latter force was distributed among the three arms of the service in the following proportions:

Infantry, 120 regiments.....	98,938
Heavy Artillery, 12 regiments.....	15,662
Light Artillery, 10 batteries.....	1,311
Cavalry, 7 regiments.....	7,245
Total.....	123,156

In reality, however, not only were the numbers of the colored troops so inferior to those of the white soldiers, but the relative efficiency of the former was also greatly inferior. In this assertion, we intend, of course, no adverse reflection on the drill and discipline of the colored troops—matters for which, indeed, they displayed marvellous aptitude; nor on their courage as a class, for hard-fought fields have put this beyond cavil. But the disclosures made by active campaigning of the great superiority of the white troops over the blacks, in the power of resisting the diseases and sustaining the hardships incident to service, prove the former at least a much more economical military force than the latter. This will appear from the fact that of the 186,057 colored troops in service, the loss from sickness, battle, and other causes was no less than 68,178! And this fact becomes the more astonishing when it is reflected that the colored troops were almost all enlisted during the last year of the war, and even then, from the newness of the experiment, the rawness of the troops themselves, and their treatment when captured, they were not proportionally so much exposed to hardships and danger as the whites. As it was, at the end of October, 1865, of the 186,057 colored troops; 85,024 had been retained in service, only 33,234 mustered out, and 68,178 already "lost to the service." What losses by sickness happened to the moiety retained after the date just given, we do not precisely know, but have understood them to be, especially on the Rio Grande and Texan coast, very large. But from these figures it is evident

enough that—had these troops seen three years of active service instead of one, had this service been that of "veterans" mainly in the front—the mortality and the losses would have been doubled, and a handful alone would have been left of the host.

It may be suspected that desertions played a great part in these enormous depletions of the colored troops. On the contrary, however, the colored troops were, as a class, more faithful to their colors than the white. On the Plains, for instance, where desertions were so facile, it was found, after the formal close of the war, that while white troops escaped in alarming quantities, the crime of desertion was almost unheard of among the colored troops. This point, it may be remembered, was made and proved both by Senators WILSON and WADE, in a Congressional debate last Winter. Neither of those gentlemen, however, referred to another evil vastly more important, to which the colored troops are specially liable. This evil is that of inferior *physique*; and as the fidelity of the colored soldiers was made an argument in senatorial speeches upon the New Army Bill for introducing colored troops into the Regular service, so ought this counterpoise of inferior *physique* to have been brought up against that measure, to receive due weight and consideration. If we examine on the one hand the Provost-Marshal's statistics, on the other those of the Medical Bureau, we shall find the key to the extraordinary ratio of loss in the colored troops. Both these official sources of information prove that the power of resistance to disease is very far greater in white troops than in colored.

The Report of the Medical Department for the past year shows, in general terms, that the ratio of deaths among white troops to that of cases of sickness treated, was as one to fifty-two; while among colored troops it was as one to twenty-nine. The latter, too, showed a much greater proportion of sick than the former. Still more specific deductions may be made from the records of General FRY, the Provost-Marshal-General. These latter show that, of the 180,000 colored troops, no less than 26,211 died of disease. Now this furnishes a death rate of one in seven, beside all the deaths from wounds! On the contrary, of the two and a half million white troops, but 158,120 died of disease. Hence the death rate for the white troops, exclusive of wounds, was but one in sixteen. Eight colored soldiers died from disease where one died of wounds; five white soldiers died of disease where three died of wounds. Here, then, we have accurate figures for our estimates, and the result is that the power of resisting disease in the colored soldier is less than one-half that of the white.

It may be conjectured that the colored soldier has received harder service than the white; but a moment's reflection on the points earlier suggested in this article, will show that the contrary is true, and the discrepancy is only increased. The proportional deaths from wounds were many fold greater with the white than with the colored troops, and the proportional deaths from disease more than one-half less. And the facts are further attested by the fact that the proportion of the officers lost by disease, among the colored troops, was only as one to seventy-seven; but the officers were white. It may therefore well be worth a thought how far the employment of colored troops is an economical measure. If it be admitted that to give them a representation in the Army with other citizens is a wise measure, yet it must also be granted that they cannot, as yet, so well as others, endure the fatigues of military service.

ONCE more, this week, the Senate got involved in a lively discussion on the "still-vexed" Mexican question, and Mr. HOWARD seemed to doubt the good faith, in the matter, both of the French Government and our own. For ourselves, we cannot doubt that the French are surely going out of Mexico, and that the three detachments instead of "standing on the order of their going" will go all at once. And that the embarkation will not be delayed beyond the month of March, it is easy to show.

If our readers can recall some of the early passages in the voluminous Mexican diplomacy, they may remember the interview between Mr. BIGELOW and M. DROUYN DE LUY, whereat the former asked the French Minister the reason of taking away the troops at the three seasons then contemplated—November, 1866, March, 1867, and November, 1867. The reply

was, "for climatic and sanitary reasons." In like manner, Mr. SEWARD instructs Mr. CAMPBELL, on October 20th, that the French troops will go in November, "or earlier if compatible with climatic, military and other conditions;" and a little after, he uses the same phrase. But now it appears that the fact that the original plan of embarkation has been changed, has induced some persons to conceive that there was very little in the "sanitary" pretence on which the original pact was founded. On the contrary, there was very much in it, and there still is. At certain seasons of the year, the whole coast of Mexico is infested with a deadly malaria, not unlike, in its effects, the fever which is found on some parts of our Southern seaboard. But the cold winds of Autumn and Winter drive it off; and it is generally said that "when the first norther blows," the coast becomes healthy. This period is, as nearly as can be stated, about the 25th of October. From that time until about the 1st of April, or sometimes even until the 1st of May, no danger is apprehended. It will be seen at once, therefore, why November and March were selected as months most seasonable for the embarkation of troops. Should unacclimated soldiers be pushed down to the Mexican shore in pestilential seasons, and especially with the hurry and unhealthful discomforts of embarkation, passing some days, also, on crowded transports—the loss of life would be great. This very fact, however, assures us again, not only that the French troops will doubtless begin to go in March or earlier, but that the embarkation will be prompt and complete. For the Emperor will not be anxious to keep a detachment there through the Summer, waiting for November to come around again, too small to accomplish anything, and hence a useless expense.

The littoral malaria, therefore, sets tolerably precise bounds to the continuance of the French occupation of Mexico. For the evacuation itself we have two strong sources of confidence; first, in our unwillingness to have the French in the country; second, in their own willingness to go. So long ago as last May, Mr. BIGELOW, conversing with the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris, had personal assurances from that officer of the French intentions. "As I was 'going out,'" says the former, "his Excellency repeated what he has often said, that they were 'but too anxious to withdraw their troops from Mexico.'" And since that time the necessity has daily increased. We verily believe, therefore, that next Spring will give us riddance of the transatlantic adventurers in Mexico, and make way for our own.

It may be suggested that, granting the policy of embarking all the troops together, yet last November might have been as well selected for that movement as next March. That is perfectly true; and it is precisely the point which Mr. SEWARD made in all his dispatches last Autumn; and that is what he insisted upon as against the Emperor NAPOLEON. The only difficulty in the way was NAPOLEON's pat refusal to do anything of the sort. That settled the question; for all our diplomatic bluster was for home effect, and the very last thing the Government has ever contemplated is drawing the sword. Perhaps, as mercenaries cheapen goods among themselves, so by insisting on November we have got March. The policy of the Government is peaceful; happily for that policy, the French desire to get out of Mexico far more keenly than we desire to have them go. Nothing, surely, is easier than a compromise between two nations so amicably and placably disposed. Besides, had NAPOLEON's new terms been rejected, he would have stood in a far stronger position for defending them than before, so far as public opinion goes. For the proposition to remove all three instalments on the agreed date of the middle one, would seem not an unfair one; and the necessity of removing all three at once we have already shown. Let us take comfort, meanwhile, from the obvious necessity which lies on the French for escaping from Mexico before they lose there any more men and money. This necessity is the most trustworthy lever, upon the whole, in our diplomacy.

It is rumored that a list of officers who have been placed on the retired list will shortly be published, and that the names of Colonel CHAS. THOMAS and Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. VINTON, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Colonel HORACE BROOKS, of the Fourth Artillery, and Colonel S. P. HEINTZELMAN, of the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, are on this list.

## YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

ACROSS the Atlantic, honors to our American yachtsmen seem day by day to increase. What with banqueting, lionizing, complimentary resolutions, invitations to visit European ports, gold medals in futuro, and friendly matches to come, England has far surpassed America in friendly acknowledgments and courtesies to the heroes of the ocean race. It appears that this late brilliant exploit is to be regarded by no means as a mere pleasure trip, an idle frolic. If we may credit the handsome panegyrics now crowding the English papers, the friendly union of British and American yachtsmen has an international meaning. At the great Cowes banquet, the speeches, the toasts, the decorative mottoes, were brimming with kindly feeling, and one legend on the walls of the dining-hall called out loud applause—"Separated, not divided!" When Colonel TAYLOR, of our Army, figured Great Britain and America as "joined hand in hand," General SEYMOUR handsomely reiterated that sentiment; and Captain LUARD declared no English naval officer would ever forget the famous words of the American Commodore at the taking of Peiho, "Blood is thicker than water." The same idea appeared in the speeches of Sir JOHN SIMEON, Mr. JEROME, Commodore McVICKAR—in fact it was the key-note of the evening. Thus it has turned out, if we may believe the English press, that this yacht race—an affair essentially private and local—has been the timely and felicitous incident to set in vibration sympathetic chords in two great nations.

The truth is that, when our countrymen make a great success in manly sports, they appeal to Englishmen, where sympathy and admiration are surest to follow. We strike upon something common to our national characters, and are instantly reminded of our common origin. Here is that "touch of nature" which makes the two worlds kin. And when it happens that this exhibition of prowess in national sports is also a naval exhibition, our common spirit of maritime adventure is stirred to admiration. "We are proud," says the London *Telegraph*, "of being kindred to the men who built and sailed them. 'Uncle Sam's web-feet' and ours came, after all, of one water-loving breed. We are all alike 'raised' on salt, and if we are not the heroes of such a piece of maritime 'derring do,' we can be generous and 'delighted critics of it.'"

In like manner, the match was announced as a "fine sample of Anglo-Saxon sport," and between pluck and seamanship there was found plenty to applaud. We find one speaker at the banquet happily declaring the Anglo-Saxon race "united in attachment to anything having a semblance of sport about it," and more especially when it is "sport upon water."

There is another broad lesson to be derived from the yacht race. It is another proof of the great stride which manly sports have of late taken in this country. The universal interest evinced in the match can in no other way be interpreted. Now, in the race across the sea, something far more valuable than mere yacht modelling was at stake. It was a test of seamanship, of nautical judgment, of naval audacity, such as a coast race could not afford. Yet, even if this fact were wanting, the great revival of manly sports of which it is the exponent, would of itself be matter enough for congratulation. We heartily endorse the opinion declared by a London journalist, that "no national sport can be more worthy of encouragement and admiration than this; none can be healthier or manlier in itself, none more serviceable to the state."

But there is one result of the race in particular for which we look. Of late it is unquestionable that the sailor's calling has greatly fallen in public repute. The cause we take to be as obvious as the fact. It must be found in the general introduction of steam into the marine, whereby navigation as an art is considered of less importance than formerly, and good seamanship, in the old-fashioned sense, has declined. So much of navigation has now become mechanical, that we have come insensibly to look with less anxiety on rearing and preserving that class of thoroughbred sailors on whom the maritime superiority of both Great Britain and America formerly depended. Accordingly, many who might have been excellent seamen, have been attracted to other callings, and the old romance of the profession seems forever gone. This is true on both shores of the Atlantic; and, indeed, the world

over. But the great interest now roused in yachting will tend somewhat to abate this evil. It will create a new *furor* for sailing craft, and arouse new interest in seamanship. The *Henrietta's* success was obviously due in great part to this latter quality in her captain, and he had worthy rivals. Doubtless the interest thus stirred will have a run for many years, and the effect will be apparent in our mercantile and national marine. Success, therefore, to our Yankee yachtsmen.

## CONGRESS.

MR. GRIMES has introduced into the Senate his bill "to amend certain acts in relation to the Navy." We shall hereafter publish the bill in full, but will here give a brief synopsis of its provisions:

It provides that the act declaring that the Vice-Admiral shall be the ranking officer of the Navy shall be considered repealed by the act approved July 26, 1866, establishing the grade of Admiral, which latter shall be the ranking officer of the Navy; and the sixth section of the said act is so amended that the Secretary of the Admiral shall be entitled to the rank, sea pay and allowances of a Lieutenant-Commander of the Navy, to date from the acceptance of his appointment.

Section 2 repeals acts of August 5, 1866 and March 3, 1869, giving force of law to certain general orders of the Navy Department establishing relative rank of staff officers, and provides that the same shall be established by regulations of said Department.

Section 3 provides that the number of midshipmen authorized by law at the Naval Academy shall be exclusive of such as are in the graduating class on the 5th of March of each year; and repeals the law requiring that cadet engineers shall be under eighteen years of age when appointed, and have been employed two years in fabrication of steam machinery.

Section 4 provides that officers of the Volunteer Naval service, transferred to the Regular Navy, shall be credited with the services performed by them the same as if they had been in the Regular Navy.

Section 5 requires that the Storekeeper at the Naval Academy shall be detailed from the Paymaster's corps of the Navy, and prescribes his duties.

Section 6 amends section 4 of the act to provide a more efficient discipline for the Navy, so that the authority therein given to the commander of any vessel of the Navy to convene summary court-martial shall require the previous order of the Secretary of the Navy, and may be suspended or withheld by the commander, of the squadron to which the vessel may belong, if without the United States.

Section 7 authorizes the payment out of the Naval Pension Fund, to every person who from age or infirmity is disabled from sea service, but who has served as an enlisted person in the Navy or Marine Corps twenty years and not been discharged for misconduct, in lieu of a home in the Philadelphia Naval Asylum, if he shall so select, a sum equal to one-half the pay of his rating when discharged, to be paid quarterly under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, upon certificate from the Secretary of the Navy, to whom application must be made. And it is also provided that disabled persons of a similar class, who have served ten years, may be aided from the same fund.

Section 8 gives to the Commandant of the Marine Corps the rank and pay of Brigadier-general of the Army.

The only other Senatorial event of any importance to the two services is the introduction of a bill by Mr. LANE, to amend the twenty-first section of the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the National forces," etc., approved March 3, 1865, applying to actions pending in any Court of any of the States, whether commenced before or after the passage of this act, against any Federal or State officer, or any person acting as such, for or on account of having denied or questioned the franchise of any person described in such section. The section amended is in relation to deserters.

The military action of the House may be briefly summarized. Mr. HUBBARD (Conn.) asked leave to offer a resolution appointing a Select Committee to inquire into the alleged deficiency of heavy rifled ordnance in the United States Navy. The Select Committee on the murder of United States soldiers in South Carolina was instructed to inquire into the facts connected with the murder of Captain MONTGOMERY, an officer of the United States, by Confederate soldiers under command of GEORGE W. CHILTON, now seeking admission as a member of the House. Captain MONTGOMERY, having been kidnapped in Matamoros, was carried over the Rio Grande, was hanged, his head and right arm cut off, and sent to his former home in Texas as a trophy. The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for allowing full pay and allowances to commissioned officers and enlisted men who have been discharged, until they can get to their homes. The Committee on Naval Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the PRESIDENT to nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate to appoint, Commander AARON A. K. HUGHES to the active list of the Navy. The Committee on Claims reported back adversely the Senate bill for the relief of GEORGE H. PREBLE, a commander in the Navy. The report was laid on the table. Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) moved to reconsider the vote laying the bill on the table. The vote was reconsidered, and by unanimous consent the report was withdrawn, in order that the matter might get a fair hearing hereafter.

A bill for the relief of HIRAM PAULDING, U. S. Navy, was passed. A bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the payment of bounty to the representatives of soldiers who were killed or who died in the military service of the United States, whose term of enlistment was less than one year. A bill to amend the twenty-first section of the act enrolling and calling out the national forces, similar to that introduced into the Senate, was referred to the same committee. The Secretary of War was requested to communicate the

report of Major-General WRIGHT, and of his subordinate officers, in reference to the condition of affairs in Texas, and to furnish the House with a list showing the number of small-arms furnished by the manufactory at Springfield, and the cost thereof; also the number of small-arms furnished by contractors, manufactured in the United States, other than those obtained at Springfield, and the cost thereof; also the number of small-arms purchased from foreign countries, and the cost thereof.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill to repeal so much of the Naval Appropriation Bill, of April 17, 1866, as appropriates \$25,000 for the purchase of the right of draining through the Navy-yard at Charlestown, Mass.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. BANKS and VAN AERNAM to fill the vacancies in the Committee on the Militia, occasioned by Messrs. BOYER and HALB being excused from service.

On motion of Mr. COBB, Wis., the Committee on Claims was instructed to ascertain and report facts connected with the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS and the connection of the Fourth Michigan and the First Wisconsin Cavalry regiments therewith, with power to send for persons and papers.

A joint resolution directing the President of the United States to cause discharges, written or printed, to be furnished to all Volunteer commissioned officers who have served in the Army or Navy, and have been honorably discharged, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DISREGARDING the warnings of their late sovereign, nearly 1,200 non-commissioned Hanoverian officers have entered the Prussian service. In Frankfurt, only 120 recruits have been levied, the rest of those obliged to serve being in sufficiently good condition to volunteer, *i. e.*, serve for one year at their own expense. The military business of the annexation is progressing favorably. It is said that if the constitution which Prussia prescribes for Germany is accepted without opposition, the Army of the North German Confederacy will be constitutionally fixed at one per cent of the inhabitants, about 295,000 men. The available reserve already amounts to as much more, and after a few years of the Prussian method it will be enormous, effectually securing the independence of the Confederacy against East and West. All this power will be in the hands of Prussia, and unruly members of the Union will find their opposition troublesome. Prussian officers attach great weight to the circumstance that many thousands of those who are to be trained for military service will be real soldiers, have gone through three years' service in the line, and have been accustomed to a far different discipline and practice than can be possibly reached by the new French reserve. In case of his carrying out the recently devised scheme, the Emperor NAPOLEON will have an army of 480,000 real soldiers, with a first reserve of 240,000 men, who have been under arms only seven months in four years. Both in number and quality, the Prussians expect to exceed this. As to the French second reserve and mobilized National Guard, even if they should be formed, they are regarded in Berlin, as "troops" in no military sense of the term. Their military organization is thought to be not only faulty in itself, but unsuited to the character of the Gaul.

THE officers of the Brazilian fleet have asked for smooth-bores, saying they can be worked at least one-fourth faster than rifled ordnance. The Minister of Marine is determined to get all the good possible out of the late active service of his iron-clad fleet, and has addressed an inquiry to the commanders of armored ships. Among the questions are: Which type of iron-clad has been found to afford most protection to the crews? With equality of calibre and system of artillery, which kind, tower or casemate, has the advantage in rapidity of fire? Whether, if the turret has the advantage, this is due to the system of the ship or to that of the carriage? Whether the aim is made most rapidly with the moving of the tower or that of the carriages of the casemate? With equal weight of projectile and equality of calibres, which of the two kinds of artillery used in the fleet is superior in rapidity of fire, range and aim? Which of these shows the greatest anomalies in range and lateral variation?

THE following is a list of the officers examined by the Board sitting at No. 62 Bleeker street, New York, since last report: Captains C. McKIBBIN, Thirty-fifth; T. E. ROSE, Eleventh. First Lieutenants WM. STONE, Forty-fifth; G. W. GILE, Forty-fifth; W. W. ROGERS, Forty-fifth; H. NEIDER, Forty-fourth; T. W. LEIDTKE, Forty-third; F. C. VON SCHIRACK, Forty-third; M. EYRE, Fourteenth. Second Lieutenants N. BRONSON, Forty-second; L. M. MORRIS, Twentieth; S. BONNEY, Twenty-seventh; A. R. EGBERT, Twenty-first; A. E. NILES, Forty-second; A. McL. CRAWFORD, Thirty-eighth; C. E. HARGOUS, Fortieth; H. R. WILLIAMS.

## FIRST GRENADIER OF FRANCE.

For many a year there was a touching and beautiful custom to be witnessed in a certain regiment of French grenadiers, which was meant to commemorate the heroism of a departed comrade.

When the companies assembled for parade and the roll was called, there was one name to which its owner could not answer—it was that of La Tour d'Auvergne.

When it was called, the oldest sergeant present stepped a pace forward, and raising his hand to his cap, said proudly: "Died on the field of honor."

For fourteen years this custom was continued, and only ceased when the restored Bourbons, to please their foreign masters, forbade everything that was calculated to preserve the spirits of the soldiers of France.

La Tour d'Auvergne was not unworthy in life that honor thus paid him after his death. He was educated for the army, entered in 1767, and in 1781 served under the Duke de Crillon at the siege of Port Mahon. He served always with distinction, but constantly refused offers of promotion, saying that he was only fit for the command of a company of grenadiers; but, finally, the various grenadier companies being united, he found himself in command of a body of eight thousand men, while retaining only the rank of captain.

Hence he was known as the first grenadier of France.

But it is of one particular exploit of his that we wish to write, more than his career in general.

When he was forty years of age he went on a visit to a friend, not far from a section of the country that was soon to become the scene of a campaign. While there, he was busy in acquainting himself with the country, thinking it not unlikely that this knowledge might be of use to him, and while here the brave grenadier was astonished to learn that the war had been suddenly shifted to that quarter, and that a regiment of Austrians was pushing on to occupy a narrow pass about ten miles from where he was staying, and the possession of which would give them an opportunity to prevent an important movement of the French which was then on foot. They hoped to surprise this post, and were moving so rapidly upon it that they were not more than two hours distant from the place where he was staying, and which they would have to pass in their march. It matters not how he heard the news. It is sufficient to say that he determined at once to act upon it.

He had no idea of being captured by the enemy in their advance, and he at once set off for the pass. He knew that the pass was defended by a stout tower and a garrison of thirty men, and he hoped to be able to warn the men of their danger.

He hastened on, and arriving there found the tower in a perfect condition. It had just been vacated by the garrison, who had heard of the approach of the Austrians, and had been seized with a panic thereat and had fled, leaving their arms, consisting of thirty excellent muskets.

La Tour d'Auvergne gnashed his teeth with rage as he discovered this. Searching in the building he found several boxes of ammunition which the cowards had not destroyed. For a moment he was in despair, but then, with a grim smile, he began to fasten the main door and pile against it such articles as he could find.

When he had done this he loaded all the guns he could find and placed them, together with a good supply of ammunition, under the loop-holes that commanded the road by which the enemy must advance.

Then he ate heartily of the provisions he had brought with him, and sat down to wait. He had absolutely formed the heroic resolution to defend the tower alone against the enemy.

There were some things in his favor in such an undertaking. The pass was steep and narrow, and the enemy's troops could enter it only in double files, and in doing this would be fully exposed to the fire from the tower. The original garrison of thirty men could easily have held it against a division, and now one man was about to hold it against a regiment.

It was dark when La Tour d'Auvergne reached the tower, and he had to wait some time for the enemy. They were longer in coming than he expected, and for a while he was tempted to believe they had abandoned the expedition.

About midnight, however, his practiced ear caught the tramp of feet. Every moment the sound came nearer, and at last he heard them entering the defile. Immediately he discharged a couple of muskets into the darkness to let them know that he knew of their presence and intentions, and he heard the quick, short commands of the officers, and, from the sounds, he supposed that the troops were retiring from the pass. Until the morning he was undisturbed. The Austrian commander, feeling assured that the garrison had been informed of his movements, and was prepared to receive him, saw that he could not surprise the post as he had hoped to do, and deemed it prudent to wait till daylight before making his attack.

At sunrise he summoned the garrison to surrender. A grenadier answered the summons.

"Say to your commander," he said, in reply to the messenger, "that this garrison will defend this pass to the last extremity."

The officer who had borne the flag of truce retired, and in about ten minutes a piece of artillery was brought into the pass and opened on the tower. But to effect this, the piece had to be placed directly in front of the tower, and within easy musket range of it. They had scarcely got the gun in position, when a rapid fire was opened on it from the tower, and continued with such marked effect that the piece was withdrawn after the second discharge, with a loss of five men.

This was a bad beginning, so half an hour after the gun was withdrawn, the Austrian Colonel ordered an assault. As the troops entered the defile they were received with a rapid and accurate fire, so that when they had passed over half the distance they had to traverse, they had lost fifteen men. Disheartened by this, they returned to the mouth of the defile.

Three more assaults were repulsed in this manner, and the enemy by sunset had lost forty-five men, of whom ten were killed.

The firing from the tower had been rapid and accurate, but the Austrian commander had noticed this peculiarity

about it—every shot seemed to come from the same place. For a while this perplexed him, but at last he came to the conclusion that there was a number of loop-holes close together in the tower, so constructed as to command the ravine perfectly.

At sunset the last assault was made and repulsed, and at dark the Austrian commander sent a second summons to the garrison.

This time the answer was favorable. The garrison offered to surrender at sunrise the next morning if allowed to march out with their arms and return to the army unmolested. After some hesitation, the terms were accepted.

Meantime La Tour d'Auvergne had passed an anxious day in the tower. He had opened the fight with thirty loaded muskets, but had not been able to discharge them all. He had fired with surprising rapidity, but with surprising accuracy, for it was well known in the army that he had never thrown away a shot. He had determined to stand to his post until he had accomplished his end, which was to hold the place twenty-four hours, in order to allow the French Army time to complete its manoeuvre. After that he knew the pass would be of no consequence to the enemy.

When the demand for a surrender came to him after the last assault, he consented to it upon the conditions named.

The next day at sunrise the Austrian troops lined the pass in two files, extending from the mouth to the tower, leaving a space between them for the garrison to pass out.

The heavy door of the tower opened slowly, and in a few minutes a bronzed and scarred grenadier, literally loaded down with muskets, came out and passed down the line of troops. He walked with difficulty under his heavy load.

To the surprise of the Austrians, no one followed him from the tower.

In astonishment the Austrian Colonel rode up to him, and asked in French, why the garrison did not come out.

"I am the garrison, Colonel," said the soldier proudly.

"What!" exclaimed the Colonel, "do you mean to tell me that you alone have held that tower against me?"

"I have had the honor, Colonel," was the reply.

"What possessed you to make such an attempt, grenadier?"

"The honor of France was at stake."

The Colonel gazed at him for a moment with undisguised admiration. Then, raising his cap, he said warmly:

"Grenadier, I salute you. You have proved yourself the bravest of the brave."

The officer caused all the arms which La Tour d'Auvergne could not carry to be collected, and sent them all, with the grenadier, into the French lines, together with a note relating to the whole affair.

When the knowledge of it came to the ears of Napoleon he offered to promote La Tour d'Auvergne, but the latter declined to accept the promotion, saying he preferred to remain where he was.

The brave soldier met his death in an action at Aberhausen in June, 1800, and the simple and expressive scene at roll-call in his regiment was commenced and continued by the express command of the Emperor himself.

## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE JANUARY 5, 1867.

JANUARY 5.—Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Brevet Major John R. Myrick, Third U. S. Artillery.

Regimental Orders No. 153, December 30, 1866, from Headquarters Fifth U. S. Artillery, assigning Second Lieutenant Henry J. Reilly to Company D of that regiment, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant George D. Hill, Forty-second U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.).

The Commanding General Department of the Potomac will put the Twentieth U. S. Infantry en route by water for New Orleans, to report to the Commanding General Department of the Gulf.

Permission to delay rejoining his command for fifteen days from this date is hereby granted Major-General D. E. Sickles, U. S. Volunteers.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will prepare a detachment of such number of recruits of the Mounted Service, U. S. A., who are or may from time to time become disposable at that post, as will make, with those he may forward under telegraphic instructions of the 2d instant, from this office, four hundred in all, and forward them under proper charge, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

JANUARY 5.—Leave of absence for three months is hereby granted Brevet Captain James C. Cooley, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

Captain L. L. Jones, Second U. S. Artillery, will at once repair to San Francisco, Cal., and report for examination to Brevet Major-General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 5, January 4, 1867, from this office.

So much of Special Orders No. 532, October 25, 1866, from this office, as directed Brevet Major General Geo. W. Getty, Colonel Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, on being notified that he has passed a satisfactory examination, to join his regiment, is hereby suspended until further orders.

The Fortieth U. S. Infantry, with all recruits belonging thereto, will, as soon as possible, be put en route for the Department of the South, with a view to the assignment of the regiment to posts. The Commanding Officer will, at the earliest date practicable, put himself in communication with the Commanding General of the Department, who will designate his headquarters and the places to which the regiment will be sent.

All recruits of this regiment in the Department of the South will be assigned to the organized companies thereof on their arrival in the Department.

The recruiting service of the Fortieth U. S. Infantry will continue as at present, under the superintendence of its colonel.

JANUARY 9.—Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Frank Y. Commagere, Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

The telegraphic order of the 2d instant, from this office, directing First Lieutenant O. O. G. Robinson, Second U. S. Cavalry, to return at once to his company, without awaiting the expiration of his leave of absence, is hereby confirmed.

JANUARY 10.—So much of Special Orders No. 114, December 12, 1866, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, as directs Captain John Yard, Ninth U. S. Infantry, to remain in command of the company with which he is now serving until relieved by Commanding General Department of California, is hereby approved.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for ten days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Thomas R. Weir, Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Captain Arthur W. Allyn, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry (now Brevet Major and Captain Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry), in Special Orders No. 83, November 30, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, is hereby extended thirty days.

The telegraphic order of the 2d instant, from this office, directing Second Lieutenant James N. McElroy, Second U. S. Cavalry, to return at once to his company, without awaiting the expiration of his leave of absence, is hereby confirmed.

The assignment of the following officers of the Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, to the companies set opposite their respective names, by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, is hereby confirmed: Captain Eugene Carter, Brevet Major, to Company I; Captain Joseph Conrad to Company K; First Lieutenant Edward S. Huntington, Brevet Captain, to Company G; First Lieutenant Lemuel Pettie, Brevet Captain, to Company B; First Lieutenant Frank W. Hess, to Company I; First Lieutenant Ogden B. Read, to Company K; First Lieutenant Chas. F. Robe, to Company C; Second Lieutenant Edward P. Colby, to Company H; Second Lieutenant Wm. Hoffman, to Company E; Second Lieutenant Thos. E. Merritt, to Company F; Second Lieutenant Sam. Graham, to Company G; Second Lieutenant Wm. S. Mackay, to Company A.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for twenty-five days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Isaac F. Moffatt, Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

The extension of the permission to delay reporting to his regiment granted Brevet Brigadier-General John S. Mason, Major Seventeenth U. S. Infantry (now Major Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry), in Special Orders No. 506, October 11, 1866, from this office, is hereby further extended ten days.

JANUARY 11.—The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward H. Leib, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 101, December 24, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, is hereby extended two months from January 20, 1867.

The telegraphic order of the 10th instant, from this office, granting Brevet Major H. M. Lazelle, Eighth U. S. Infantry, thirty days extension of the leave of absence granted him as Captain in Special Orders No. 84, December 15, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby confirmed.

Second Lieutenant Wm. P. Hogarty, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), having passed a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board at Chicago, Ill., will return to Louisville, Ky.

Second Lieutenant Edward Hoppy, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), is hereby detailed for duty in the War Department, and will report to Captain Dodge, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Superintendent War Department Building, for instructions.

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1867.

General Orders No. 2.  
The following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster-General or received at this office during the week ending January 5, 1867, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) D. H. RUCKER,

Acting Quartermaster-General,  
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Brevet Brigadier-General Frederick Myers, Quartermaster, will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri for assignment to duty. S. O. No. 1, A. G. O., January 2, 1867.

Colonel R. C. Rutherford, Quartermaster's Department, will proceed to Springfield, Ill., to make investigation in relation to the Quartermaster's Department, and to report from there to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for instructions. S. O. No. 10, A. G. O., January 7, 1867.

Leave of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted to Captain G. H. A. Dimpfel, Military Storekeeper. S. O. No. 107, Military Division of the Pacific, November 27, 1866.

Captain George H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, will remain in the city of San Francisco, Cal., awaiting orders from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific. S. O. No. 108, Military Division of the Pacific, November 28, 1866.

The muster out of Brevet Major J. T. Hoyt, as Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, has been suspended until further orders by the War Department. Upon being relieved from his present duties by Captain Weeks, he will report for assignment to the Commanding General Department of California. S. O. No. 113, Military Division of the Pacific, December 7, 1866.

During the temporary disability by sickness of Brevet Major-General Meigs, Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General D. H. Rucker is hereby assigned to duty in the Quartermaster's Department as Acting Quartermaster-General. Order, War Department, January 8, 1867.

GOVERNOR Chamberlain, of Maine, has appointed his military staff as follows: Brigadier-General Selden Conner, Brigadier-General Geo. Varney, Brevet Brigadier-General Thos. W. Hyde and Brevet Brigadier-General John W. Brunn. All of these gentlemen served in the war, and each bears scars incurred in action.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The steamer *Conemaugh* has gone to Port Royal, S. C.

The steamer *Agawam* is stationed off Charleston, S. C.

The naval station at Port Royal, S. C., is being broken up.

The steamer *Huron* went into commission at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 8th instant.

The Senate, January 14th, confirmed the nomination of Richard L. Law to be Commander in the Navy.

The steamer *Unadilla*, Lieutenant Commander F. H. Baker, sailed from the Navy-yard, New York, for the Asiatic Squadron, on the 12th instant.

The steamer *Susquehanna*, at the Navy-yard, New York, is to be used as the flag-ship to Rear-Admiral James S. Palmer, commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

The steamer *Winooski*, Commander G. H. Cooper, was at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, on the 2d instant. She was to sail for Havana, via Key West, on the 4th instant.

Captain M. B. Woolsey, of the steamer *Patience*, has been ordered to proceed with his vessel to Rio de Janeiro and report to Rear-Admiral Godon for duty in his squadron.

The supply steamer *Memphis*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander H. H. Gorrings, left the Navy-yard New York, for the Gulf Squadron, on the 11th instant, with supplies.

The U. S. steamer *Aroostook*, Lieutenant-Commander L. A. Beardslee, left Philadelphia Navy-yard on the 5th inst. and the Delaware Breakwater on the 8th inst., for the Asiatic Squadron, via Cape de Verdes and Rio Janeiro.

Secretary Welles has received a telegram by cable from Admiral Goldsborough, stating that the steamer *Sestera* had left the European Squadron for the United States, with John Surratt on board. The prisoner is expected to arrive here about the last of January.

The steamer *Sacramento*, Captain Napoleon Collins, arrived at Funchal, Madeira, on the 9th of December, having sailed from Fayal on the 3d, anchored at St. Michael on the 4th, where she remained only twelve hours in consequence of being quarantined. At Funchal they had been quarantined for five days. She was to sail for Teneriffe on the evening of the 18th. All on board were well.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the U. S. steamer *Unadilla* (fourth rate), which sailed from the New York Navy-yard Friday of last week: Lieutenant-Commander, Francis H. Baker; Lieutenant, Allan D. Brown; Acting Master, Edwin Babson; Acting Ensigns, J. O. Winchester and Jno. F. Whitman; Acting Assistant Surgeon, L. Fussell; Assistant Paymaster, Wm. J. Thomson; First Assistant Engineer, E. J. Whittaker; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Chas. W. Clift, Jno. Miller; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Thos. Clark, Jno. H. Bleakie; Captain's Clerk, Jas. S. Foley.

There are yet remaining unpaid quite a large number of prizes captured by the Navy during the war, and consisting of steamers, schooners, and vessels of all descriptions, besides large amounts of cotton, sugar, rice, and mixed cargoes of goods that were shipped from the United States and foreign ports, and designed for the Confederates. The cases have all been adjudicated, and payments in the majority of them have been made, but there is still quite a large sum due claimants that have not as yet made application for the same. The amount involved in all the prizes captured by our Navy during the war is about \$25,000,000.

The United States Supreme Court has decided the steamer *Springbok* case. This vessel was seized in 1863, about 200 miles from Nassau, whither she was bound from London. She was suspected of an intention to run the blockade of some Southern port. It was ascertained that her cargo was contraband of war, consisting, in part, of swords and other military implements, and also buttons marked with the letters C. S. A. The Southern district of New York condemned both the vessel and the cargo, but the United States Supreme Court overruled the decree as to the vessel, and affirmed the condemnation of the cargo, on the ground that the latter was clearly contraband of war, and that although there was nothing to show that the *Springbok* designed to pursue her journey from Nassau to a Southern blockaded port, the goods were evidently to be carried from Nassau to supply the military forces at that time arrayed against the United States Government.

NAVY-YARD, NEW YORK.—The *Rhode Island*, flag-ship of Admiral Palmer, arrived from Fortress Monroe on Sunday. Her officers will be transferred to the *Susquehanna*. The officers of the latter vessel will be detached and placed on waiting orders. The *Rhode Island* will be put out of commission and laid up in ordinary as soon as her stores are transferred to the yard.

Lieutenant-Commander Haxtun is detached from the *Vermont* and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous New York. Lieutenant-Commander Burham detached from the *Susquehanna* and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Lieutenant-Commander Potter has been detached from the *Rhode Island* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Stillwell has been ordered to the *Susquehanna* as Executive Officer.

The *Madagaskar* sailed last Saturday on her final trip.

The *Unadilla* sailed for the East Indies on the 12th inst. Vice-Admiral Tegenhaff has been in the New York Navy-yard several times within the last week, examining into the system of management in that yard. He has paid particular attention to the mode of mustering and paying off the men, and the general discipline and organization of the employees.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following from Pensacola, Fla., under date of January 8th: The *Paul Jones* arrived here on the 5th, conveyed by the *Tallapoosa*, and has been again surveyed. What will be done with her I do not know yet. It is pretty certain, however, that she will

have to go into dock. Could you inform the Gulf Squadron why it is that the Engineer Corps has been advanced a grade in their rank, though only attending to their ordinary duties, while Line Officers, serving as division, navigating and executive officers (doing the work of masters, lieutenants and lieutenant-commanders), are overlooked and now only rank with third assistant engineers? The supply steamer *Massachusetts* leaves here to-morrow for home. The *Winooski* left on the 5th for Key West and Havana. The *Tahoma* has gone to the Coast of Mexico. The *Tallapoosa* has to undergo some repairs. The flag-ship *Estrella* is here.

THE Light-house Board have issued the following notices to mariners:

*United States of America—Coast of Florida.—Re-establishment of Light-house at St. Marks, Florida.*—The light-house at St. Marks, Fla., has been renovated and refitted, and a light will be exhibited therefrom on the evening of the 8th of January, 1867. The illuminating apparatus consists of a fourth-order lens of the system of Fresnel, showing a fixed light of the natural color. The elevation of the focal plane is eighty-one feet above the level of the sea, and the light should be visible, under ordinary conditions of the atmosphere, from a distance of fourteen miles. The tower is painted white and the lantern black.

*Baltic Entrance—West Coast of Sweden.—Light-vessel on the Svinbadarne Shoal, etc.*—Official information has been received at this office that a light-vessel has been placed to mark the shoals of Svinbadarne, Jungnabaden, etc., in the northern part of the Sound, on the west coast of Sweden. The vessel will exhibit two fixed red lights, at an elevation of twenty-six feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of six miles. The vessel is painted red, with the word Svinbadarne in white letters on her sides; has two masts, with a red ball at each masthead; and lies, with Kullen Light-house bearing north and Nackle Head west light W. by S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S., in latitude 56 deg. 10' min. N. longitude 12 deg. 30' min. east of Greenwich. A bell is sounded in foggy weather at short intervals, three strokes in quick succession each time.

*Baltic—East Coast of Sweden.—Fixed Light on Ispe Point, Oland Island.*—Also, that a light has been placed on Ispe Point, in Kalmarsund, on the west coast of Oland Island. The light is a fixed white light, elevated about twenty-five feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of nine miles, and is visible between the bearings N. E. by N. by north and west to about S. W. by W. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fifth order. The light is exhibited from the western gable of the light-keeper's dwelling, which is painted red, with a white ball on the apex, and is in latitude 56 deg. 44' min. N. and longitude 16 deg. 30' min. east of Greenwich.

*Baltic—North Coast of Prussia.—Pillau Bar.*—Also, that a notice has been received stating that the depth of water on the bar of that harbor has been increased from fourteen to nineteen feet.

*Baltic—Gulf of Finland.—Alteration in Sommars Island Light.*—The St. Petersburg German Gazette contains the following official notice: After the 27th day of October, 1866, the light exhibited from the light-house on Sommars Island, in the Gulf of Finland, will be changed from a fixed white light to a revolving white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute. [All bearings are magnetic. Variations 11 deg. 46 min. westerly in 1866.]

*England—South Coast.—Alteration of Hurst Low Light, Needles Channel.*—Official information has been received at this office that the Low light-house at Hurst Point, Needles Channel, has been taken down, and the light is now exhibited from a lantern within the fortifications. The light is on the same bearing from the High light as before, but the distance is two hundred and twenty-three yards instead of 252; and its elevation above the sea, forty-six feet, at high-water springs. The leading light up the Solent has also been removed from the Low to the High light-house, and is now exhibited at an elevation of sixty-five feet above the sea at high-water springs.

*North Atlantic—Madeira Islands.—Fixed Light at Funchal, Madeira.*—Also, that on and after the 1st day of December, 1866, a light would be exhibited from the fort on Loo Rock, Funchal Bay, Madeira. The light is a fixed red light, elevated one hundred and twelve feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eight miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fifth order. The light is exhibited from an iron column.

*North Atlantic—Canary Islands.—Light on Cumpilda Point, Palma.*—Official information has been received at this office that a light is exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cumpilda Point, the northeast point of the Island of Palma, Canary Islands. The light is a revolving white light, and attains its greatest brilliancy every minute. It is elevated two hundred and seven feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of twenty-five miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses. The tower is one hundred and twelve feet high, slightly conical, of a dark gray color, and the lantern is painted white. It is in latitude 28 deg. 50 min. N., and longitude 17 deg. 46 min. 56 west of Greenwich. The light-keeper's dwelling is on the east side; square, and of the same color as the light-house.

*North Atlantic—Spain, Southwest Coast.—Alteration of Lights, Guadalupe Bar.*—Also, that the two fixed green lights on Point Caiman, Cristina Island, on the east coast of the canal, have been removed to the opposite bank on the southeast extremity of Canela Island. The lights, as before, are on iron columns, which latter form the day mark for the channel, as the lights do by night. One is forty-three, the other thirty-three feet above the level of the sea; and they can be seen from a distance of five miles. As the bar is shifting, the position of these lights will be altered in accordance with its movements.

*Baltic—Coast of Prussia.—Revolving Light at Great Horst.*—Official information has been received at this office that on and after the 1st day of December, 1866, a light will be exhibited from a light-house recently erected near the village of Great Horst, on the coast of Pomerania, Prussia. The light is a revolving white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every twenty minutes. It is elevated two hundred feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of twenty miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order. The light-house stands on a steep cliff in latitude 54 deg. 6 min. N., longitude 15 deg. 5 min. east of Greenwich. It is square; built of yellowish white brick, with alternating vertical stripes of red and black bricks at the corners; the lower part and cornice, with the adjoining keeper's dwelling, are of dark red brick.

*Indian West Coast.—Alteration of Lights—Bombay Harbor.*—Also, that the following changes will take place in the lights at the entrance to Bombay Harbor, on an after the 1st day of June, 1867: First, A fixed white light will be exhibited on Kenery or Khundari Island, in latitude 18 deg. 42' min. N., longitude 72 deg. 48 min. east of Greenwich; Second, The outer floating light-vessel will exhibit a fixed red light instead of a fixed white light.

*England—South Coast.—Knolls on the Outer Bar of Portsmouth Harbor and Alteration of Leading Marks.*—Notice is hereby given that a knoll has been recently found on the outer bar of Portsmouth Harbor, composed of loose shingle or ballast with eighteen feet on it, at low-water springs. A can buoy has been placed on the western edge of this knoll, checked black and white, and lies in nineteen feet water, with Southsea Castle light-house bearing N. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. rather more than half a mile, and the Spit beacon buoy N. W. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. one-sixth of a mile. A similar knoll of twenty-two feet has also been found S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. cable lengths from the above in the line of the present leading mark into Portsmouth Harbor, viz: The outer Swashway beacon in a line with Fitzclarence monument. To avoid this knoll keep the Fitzclarence monument just open to the eastward of the Coastguard flagstaff on Southsea beach. An additional black buoy (No. 2) has been placed on the eastern side of the Elbow spit, N. by W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  cable lengths from No. 1 black buoy, and with the Swashway beacons in a line; the other black buoys in the channel have been consecutively numbered 3, 4 and 5. Since the late dredging operations, the deepest water over the bar has been found fifty feet to the westward of the former fairway course, and the bar marks have been altered accordingly, viz: A red beacon has been erected in the western angle of Blockhouse Fort, and the red beacon in Gosport Fort has been moved fifty feet to the westward, and painted black.

*Sailing Directions.*—A vessel entering Portsmouth Harbor from the southward: keep the Fitzclarence monument just open to the eastward of the Coastguard flagstaff until the red beacon in Blockhouse Fort (appearing over a black patch with a white border on the wall below) comes in one with the black beacon in Gosport Fort; with this mark on, proceed over the bar between the black and white buoy, until the high-water mark of Blockhouse point is on with the bakery chimney of the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard; steer on this mark and when the Spur redoubt comes in line with the King's bastion flagstaff the course will be up the centre of the harbor. [All bearings are magnetic. Variation 20 deg. 45 min. west in 1866.]

THE General Court-martial instituted in Special Orders No. 72, series of 1866, from Headquarters Department of the East, and of which Brevet Colonel John D. O'Connell, Captain Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, is President, has been ordered to sit without regard to hours.

BREVET Brigadier-General C. L. Kilburn, Chief Commissary of Subsistence at Headquarters Department of the East, has been ordered to repair to Fort Delaware, Del., on business connected with his Department, on the completion of which he will return to the City of Philadelphia.

THE Second Comptroller, after consulting with the Secretary of War, and with his approval, has decided that a soldier by the act of desertion forfeited all claim to bounty that had already or may become due.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

JANUARY 7.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Danforth P. Wight, to duty on board the *Huron*.

JANUARY 10.—Captain John Gquest, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieutenant-Commander James Stillwell and Paymaster Charles W. Abbot, to duty on board the *Susquehanna*.

JANUARY 11.—Third Assistant Engineer Albert Engard, to duty on board the *Marblehead*.

## DETACHED.

JANUARY 10.—Commodore James Alden, from the command of the *Susquehanna*, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain Donald McN. Fairfax, from the command of the *Rhode Island*, and ordered to command the *Susquehanna*.

Captain Charles W. Pickering, from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command one of the vessels of the European Squadron.

Lieutenant-Commander A. E. K. Benham, from the *Susquehanna*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward E. Potter, from duty on board the *Rhode Island*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Milton Haxtun, from duty on board the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander John J. Read, Lieutenant Henry C. Taylor, Master John C. Kennett, Ensigns William H. Brownson, Louis Belmore, Midshipmen R. M. Lisle, William W. Gillpatrick, S. M. Ackley, B. McVaine, John G. Talbot, Hugh W. McKee, C. B. Gill, Surgeon J. D. Miller, Chief Engineer George Sewell, First Assistant Engineer Henry W. Scott, and Carpenter James McDonnell, from duty on board the *Rhode Island*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward E. Preble, Master Charles J. Barclay, Midshipmen W. Maynard, William F. Burwell, Henry O. Wisner, John M. Taft, W. W. Reisinger, John J. Hunker, John C. Rich, R. N. Griffen, Surgeon R. T. M. Macoun, Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, Second Assistant Engineers George R. Holt, John Van Hovenburg, William H. Winslow, Boatswain Thomas Bennett, and Carpenter Joseph E. Miller, from duty on board the *Susquehanna*, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Grenville B. Le Compte, from duty on board the *Rhode Island*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Alleghany*.

Paymaster J. N. Carpenter, from duty on board the *Rhode Island*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Paymaster A. J. Clark, from duty on board the *Susquehanna*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Third Assistant Engineer Frederick Schober, from duty on board the *Susquehanna*, and ordered to appear before the Examining Board in Philadelphia, Pa., for his examination.

JANUARY 11.—Third Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nagle, from duty on board the *Marblehead*, and ordered to appear before the Examining Board in Philadelphia, Pa., for his examination.

JANUARY 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Bancroft Gherardi, from duty at the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to command the *Tahoma*.

Lieutenant-Commander William Gibson, from the command of the *Tahoma*, and ordered north.

## DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF THE NAVY.

JANUARY 9.—Second Assistant Engineer Edward W. Koehli.

## VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

JANUARY 7.—Acting Ensign B. O. Low, and Mate John S. O'Brien, to duty on board the *Marblehead*.

JANUARY 11.—Mate Anthony F. Jennings, to duty on board the *Marblehead*.

## DETACHED.

JANUARY 10.—Acting Masters C. C. Bunker, James B. Wood, and Acting Ensign Oscar W. Farenholt, from duty on board the *Susquehanna*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Ensign John H. Linscott, from duty on board the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Huron*.

Mate James Oliver, from duty on board the *Peoria*, and ordered to the *Vermont*.

## APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

JANUARY 8.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Philip Littig.

JANUARY 12.—Acting Ensign L. H. White.

## HONORABLY DISCHARGED SINCE LAST REPORT.

Acting Ensign R. C. Dawes has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect from January 11th.

## APOTHECARIES IN THE NAVY.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 8, 1867.

## Circular.

The designation of persons serving as "surgeon stewards" is changed to that of "apothecaries," and they will be appointed for duty in the Medical Department of the Navy, ashore and afloat, in the same manner as surgeons' stewards have heretofore been appointed.

Apothecaries of the first class will rank with boatswains, and will receive \$750 per annum, except at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California, where they will receive the same sum as is now allowed surgeons' stewards on that station.

Apothecaries of the second class will rank with boatswains' mates in charge, and will receive \$40 per month.

Apothecaries of the third class will rank with boatswains' mates, and will receive \$30 per month.

Apothecaries of the first class will be assigned to naval hospitals, navy-yards, and receiving ships. Apothecaries of the second class will be assigned to vessels of first and second rates. Apothecaries of the third class will be assigned to vessels of third and fourth rates.

GIDDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Under instructions contained in Special Orders No. 616, series of 1866, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, the following-named ordnance sergeants have been assigned to duty as hereinafter stated: Ordnance Sergeant William G. Davis, U. S. Army, at Fort St. Philip, Louisiana; Ordnance Sergeant Edward Kelley, U. S. Army, at Ship Island, Mississippi.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Steward G. S. Prindle, U. S. Army.

## PUNISHMENT OF SOLDIERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, January 14, 1867.

General Orders No. 4  
General Orders No. 93, of 1866, is amended to read as follows:  
Paragraph 895. Revised Regulations of the Army, is hereby modified to read as follows:

895. The legal punishments for soldiers by sentence of a court-martial, according to the offence and the jurisdiction of the court, are—death, imprisonment, imprisonment on bread and water diet, solitary confinement, hard labor, forfeiture of pay and allowances, discharge from service, reprimand, and, when non-commissioned officers, reduction to the ranks. Periods of confinement, except in aggravated cases, shall not exceed six months; and in repeated cases of desertion, shall not exceed one year; but in cases of homicide, robbery, rape, and in aggravated cases of injury to persons or property, may be imposed at the discretion of the court. Solitary confinement, or confinement on bread and water, shall not exceed fourteen days at a time, with intervals between the periods of such confinement not less than such periods, and not exceeding eighty-four days in any one year. Enlisted men, for purely military offences, shall not be sentenced to confinement in a State prison or penitentiary; and when soldiers, for other than military offences, are sentenced to confinement in a penitentiary, they will be dishonorably discharged the service in the order promulgating the proceedings of the court. Ball and chain shall not be used as a punishment of the court. Ordnance sergeants and hospital stewards, though liable to discharge, shall not be reduced; nor are they to be tried by regimental or garrison court-martial unless by special permission of the department commander.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

DECEMBER 24.—First Assistant Engineer J. L. Reilly, to the *Mahoning*, at Portland.

Second Assistant Engineer Rockefeller, to the *Mahoning*, at Portland, Me.

JANUARY 2.—Third Lieutenant James H. Berry, to the *Wilderness*, at New Orleans.

First Assistant Engineer Dinsmore, to the *Mississippi*, at Boston.

## DETACHED.

DECEMBER 15.—First Lieutenant Edward C. Gardner, from the *Paulusket*, and ordered to the *Mississippi*, at Boston.

DECEMBER 24.—Third Lieutenant A. J. Meisepert, from the *Cuyahoga*, and ordered to the *Nemaha*, at Norfolk, Va.

DECEMBER 25.—First Lieutenant Howard L. Briger, from the cutter *Cranford*, at New York, on being relieved by First Lieutenant Henry C. Porter, and ordered to the *Paulusket*, at Boston, relieving Lieutenant Gardner.

First Assistant Engineer Stephen Keogh, from the *Mahoning*, at Portland, and ordered to the *Massachusetts*, at Baltimore.

JANUARY 2.—First Assistant Engineer Horace A. Green from the *Nemaha*, at Norfolk, and ordered to the *Uno*, at New York.

## RESIGNATIONS.

DECEMBER 13.—Third Lieutenant F. W. Robinson, of the *Miami*, at Newport, R. I.

DECEMBER 18.—Third Lieutenant Walter Walton, of the *Wilderness*, at Savannah, Ga.

JANUARY 7.—Chief Engineer Dryburgh and Second Assistant Engineer Henry Wanklin, of the *Wilderness*, at Savannah, Ga.—latter accepted when relieved by another officer.

## APPOINTED.

JANUARY 1.—Wesley J. Phillips and A. D. Renshaw, to be Second Assistant Engineers.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

JANUARY 2.—Chief Engineer H. C. Henshaw, of the *Nemaha*, one week.

JANUARY 7.—Chief Engineer F. W. H. Whitaker, of the *Seward*, one week.

First Lieutenant Morton Phillips, of the *Nemaha*, twenty days.

## MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

## MILITIA ITEMS.

MILITARY ASSOCIATION STATE OF NEW YORK.—The annual meeting of this Association was held at Albany, on the 15th and 16th inst., at the rooms of the Young Men's Association. The meeting was called to order on Tuesday by Colonel F. A. Conkling, of the Eighty-fourth regiment, who made an inaugural address, treating of the advantages of a well-organized National Guard, and of the defects which existed in the Militia which preceded the present National Guard system. At the close of the Colonel's speech, it was, upon motion, directed that the address be incorporated in the proceedings of the meeting. The session on Tuesday was chiefly given up to routine business and matters of no general interest. Some resolutions were offered, upon which, however, the sense of the meeting was not taken. Captain Pullman offered a resolution asking the Legislature to exempt from jury duty for life those members of the National Guard who had served the full time of their enlistment. The motion was referred to the Committee on Amendments. Captain Vose introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on Amendments to consider the feasibility of shortening the term of service in the National Guard. Lieutenant Stoddard offered a resolution that a certain number of drills, not less than twenty, be held in a year. A very lively discussion was had, both on Tuesday and Wednesday, with regard to Colonel Fairchild, the late Treasurer of the Association, whose accounts are not closed, but seem to indicate a balance in favor of the Association, which, however, was not forthcoming. The meeting appeared to be willing to give the Colonel still further time.

On Wednesday the Association re-assembled at 10 o'clock. Captain Henry Heath introduced a resolution, which was carried, recommending the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to the National Guard as an organ which they should all see and read.

The report of the Committee on Amendments was in favor of making the brigade inspector subject to the control of the general commanding the brigade; in favor of abolishing the office of division inspector, and substituting in his place an assistant adjutant-general, and in favor of having an assistant adjutant-general as well as inspector to each brigade. Colonel Clark offered a resolution to the effect that staff officers of an outgoing colonel be prevented from voting for his successor, which was laid on the table. The following officers were elected for 1867-8: President, Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall; First Vice-President, Colonel C. H. Thompson; Second Vice-President, Colonel John C. Bennett; Third Vice-President, Colonel George Beach; Fourth Vice-President, General E. A. Brown; Treasurer, Captain Henry Heath; Recording Secretary, Captain J. A. Mason; Corresponding Secretary, Colonel A. Wagstaff, Jr.; Chaplain, Rev. C. E. Hewes. General Aspinwall, Colonel Wagstaff and Colonel Thompson were appointed a committee to confer with the Military Committee of the House and Senate in relation to the measures passed by the Association.

On Wednesday evening, Brigadier-General Geo. S. Batcheller, Inspector-General of the State, delivered a very interesting address before the Association in the Assembly Chamber. After tendering their thanks to the orator, the Association adjourned to the third Tuesday in June, 1868. After adjournment, Governor Fenton

received the Association at his residence. We must postpone further remark on the meeting of the Association until next week.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Anton Meyer, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order: The election of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Hillenbrand, vice Anton Meyer, promoted, is hereby announced.

A special meeting of the officers and non-commissioned staff officers of this regiment will take place on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, p. m., at the Regimental Armory, 156-160 Hester street.

The regular yearly meeting (in accordance with regimental by-laws, articles iv. and v.) will take place on Monday, the 28th inst., at the same time and place.

The several companies of this command will assemble equipped in fatigue uniform (officers with side-arms) for instruction and drill, at the State Arsenal, corner 7th avenue and 35th street, as follows: The right wing, consisting of Companies D, H, G, B and C, on Wednesday, February 6th, and the left wing, consisting of Companies K, I, E, A and F, on Thursday, February 7th, 1867. Line to be formed at quarter before 8 o'clock, p. m., each time by the Adjutant. In compliance with General Orders No. 1, dated Headquarters Second Brigade, New York, January 24, 1867, the commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff officers of this regiment will assemble for instruction and drill (Casey's Tactics) at the State Arsenal, corner 7th avenue and 35th street, in fatigue uniform, with side-arms, on Tuesday, January 23d, and Tuesday, February 19th, at half past 7 o'clock, p. m., each time.

Company C, of this regiment, Captain P. Kraeger, commanding, gave their third annual ball on the evening of the 15th inst., at the Union Assembly Rooms. The decorations of the room were very artistic, producing a most pleasing effect by the tasteful blending of the flags of various nations. The ball was a remarkably good one, and, in fact, outdid any previous effort of the company. Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrand and several of the officers of the regiment were present, as also quite a number of the Eleventh, Ninety-sixth and other German organizations of the First division. Company C was organized in October, 1862, and is now officered by Captain Peter Kraeger, First Lieutenant George Strippel and Second Lieutenant Wm. Schultz. We congratulate Company C on their successful ball, and wish all their undertakings may be crowned with like success.

An election was held at the armory of this regiment on the evening of the 16th inst., to fill the vacancy in the position of Second Lieutenant of Company K, Captain John Ertz, commanding. The ballot resulted in the selection of Antony Fischer, Esq., by a majority of twenty votes. Lieutenant Fischer is very popular with his company, who believe that he will make a very good officer, and we have every reason to hope they will not be disappointed.

The third annual ball of the Fifth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., will be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on Thursday evening, January 24th.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The annual election for civil and non-commissioned officers in Company D, of this regiment, was held at their rooms on Tuesday evening, January 8th, and resulted as follows: Chairman—Captain John Penberthy; Treasurer—M. Roche; Secretary—Daniel K. Reynolds; Investigating Committee—Lieutenant Geo. T. Lorigan, Sergeant John J. Boyle, Privates Richard L. Raleigh, J. H. Jenkins, Jacob Lutkins; Court-martial—Lieutenant Charles H. Moore, Sergeant Robert Andrews, Privates James Bryan, John Bentham and James Fitzpatrick. Non-commissioned officers—First Sergeant, Arthur Savage; Second Sergeant, John J. Boyle; Third Sergeant, Robert Andrews; Fourth Sergeant, J. A. Hyames; Fifth Sergeant, Robert Reynolds; First Corporal, F. O. Johnson; Second Corporal, M. B. Leonard; Third Corporal, Wm. H. Conden; Fourth Corporal, Wm. H. Ryan. Heretofore the non-commissioned officers of this company were elected annually, but the company by-laws have been so amended that these officers may retain their positions while they remain in good standing in the company. The company is in a flourishing condition, and from the perfect harmony that exists among its members, we are confident that Company D will make still further progress during the present year.

The Board of Officers of this regiment have been ordered by Colonel William S. Carr to assemble at the armory, in citizen's dress, on Thursday, January 17th, at 11½ o'clock A. M., wearing the usual badge of mourning, to attend the funeral of Lieutenant Edward Phillips, Jr., of Company I, First troop Washington Greys.

Elections will be held in this regiment on Monday evening, January 21st, and Wednesday evening, January 23d, to fill the offices made vacant by the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Scott, of Company F, and Major William Robinson, of Company G.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Joel W. Mason, of this regiment, has issued the following order: "This regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, uniformed, armed and equipped for drill, as follows, viz.: Thursday evening, January 31st, at 7½ o'clock; Monday evening, February 25th, at 7½ o'clock; Thursday evening, March 28th, at 7½ o'clock. Muskets will be furnished at the Arsenal. The drummers are excused from attending these drills. No spectators will be admitted." The non-commissioned staff, sergeants and corporals were directed to assemble at the regimental armory with the line officers, on Thursday evening, 17th inst., for drill. Manœuvres to be executed at the drills of the 17th and 31st instants will be according to Casey's Tactics, second volume, as follows, viz.:

1. Formation of battalion; 2. Open and close ranks; 3. Face by the rear rank; 4. Face by the front rank; 5. Break by the right into column; 6. Left into line of battle; 7. Break to the rear by the right into column; 8. Repeat the sixth; 9. Advance by the right of companies and halt; 10. Form line to the front; 11. Break to the rear by the left into column; 12. Right into line of battle; 13. Retire by the right of companies—halt and front; 14. Repeat the sixth and eighth; 15. Deploy battalion into close column by division in rear of first; 16. Deploy column on the first division; 17. Deploy battalion into close column by division in front of first; 18. Deploy column on the second division; 19. Deploy battalion into close column by division on third division right in front; 20. Deploy column on the fourth division.

The manœuvres to be executed at the other drills will be published before the drills take place. The following elections are announced: Frank W. Sterry, Captain Company A, vice Van Caspers, resigned; Charles D. Taylor, Second Lieutenant Company I, vice Sulzer, resigned; Jacob Dittes, Second Lieutenant Company D, vice Wasserman, vacated.

THIRD BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, commanding the Third Brigade, has issued the following order: A drill of all the commissioned officers of this brigade will be held at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Monday, February 11th, at 7½ o'clock p. m. Officers will appear in undress uniform, with side arms, and without sash. This drill will be strictly private; none will be admitted except commissioned officers of the brigade, in uniform. A return of delinquent commissioned officers of the Fifty-fifth regiment having been made to these headquarters, a brigade court-

martial is hereby appointed to meet at the armory of the Ninth regiment, 221 West Twenty-sixth street, on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 7½ o'clock p. m., for the trial of said delinquents, and all others that may be returned to it. Detail for the court: Colonel J. H. Wilson, Ninth regiment National Guard, President; Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Haws, Seventh regiment; Captain A. P. Webster, First regiment. The following named officers are announced as having been appointed on the brigade staff: Major O. F. Wentworth, Brigade Inspector (elected); Major Samuel Gregory, Brigade Engineer; Major Alonzo G. Fay, Judge-Advocate; Major O. S. Paine, M. D., Hospital Surgeon; Captain R. M. Carrington, Quartermaster; Captain J. M. Varian, Jr., Paymaster; Captain C. I. Blauvelt, Aide-de-Camp.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL MARVIN.—Brigadier-General Selden E. Marvin, the present Adjutant-General of the State, in his position as Paymaster-General of the State, disbursed some twenty-seven millions of dollars. In his recent report, Comptroller Hillhouse, after speaking of the large amount disbursed by General Marvin, continues: "The accounts of that officer have not yet been examined, but it is hazardous little to express the opinion that the highly responsible duties with which he has been charged have been performed with a fidelity to the interests of the State which entitles him to great credit." It will thus be seen that General Marvin, as Paymaster-General, was in every respect a trustworthy and efficient officer. In addition to his knowledge of the duties of a soldier, gained in the United States service in the field, General Marvin brings to the duties of his office a promptness and accuracy in business matters, as well as a courteousness of manner which has already gained for him a very firm hold in the regard of the officers and members of the National Guard. General Marvin has largely reduced the number of clerks, etc., employed in the Adjutant-General's Office, and proposes, in order to avoid mistakes, to have all matters of importance brought before him for his individual decision or that of the Commander-in-Chief. In the various positions which General Marvin has held up to the present time, he has gained for himself the reputation of a capable, efficient and popular officer, and we feel ready to predict a similar career for him in his present responsible and honorable position.

DIVISION COMMANDERS.—Governor Fenton has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Joseph B. Carr, late Major-General Volunteers, to be Major-General N. G. S. N. Y., Third division; Theodore B. Yates, late Brevet Brigadier-General, to be Major-General N. G. S. N. Y., Fifth division; Henry A. Barnum, late Brevet Major-General Volunteers, to be Major-General Sixth division, N. G. S. N. Y.; Craig W. Wadsworth, late Colonel Volunteers, to be Major-General Seventh division, N. G. S. N. Y.

The nomination for General of the First division had not been sent in at the time of our going to press, although it is expected to be made either this week or the early part of next. Without attempting to predict, we think we can safely say that the present indications are that none of the candidates whose names have been most prominent in this connection will receive the appointment, which, however, will fall upon a person thoroughly competent to fill the position to the satisfaction of military men and the public. We wait, however, for further developments.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—The first annual promenade hop of Company H, of this regiment, Captain McNeil commanding, took place at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., which was the occasion of the assembling of a large and select assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The room was very handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. Canary birds in cages were distributed about, and the songs of the birds added much to the liveliness of the scene. At one end of the hall was the world "Gettysburg," indicating the famous battle in which this company suffered severely. The hop was opened by the Wedding March played by the regimental band, which furnished the music for the occasion. The order of dances included some twenty-four selections, which were faithfully gone through with. Colonel Fowler and the officers of the regiment generally were present. The entire affair was a pleasing one, stamping with success the first attempt of this company at giving a ball.

SEVENTH REGIMENT AND THE EXPOSITION.—Colonel Emmons Clark, of this regiment, has received an answer to his letter addressed to the American residents of Paris, and published in the JOURNAL of December 8th. It appears that the Emperor has consulted with General Dix on the subject, and has ordered that a special invitation be forwarded to the regiment. C. B. Norton, Esq., has written a strong letter urging the matter again upon the regiment, stating that the Americans in Paris do not propose to give the matter up yet, and that he thinks the expenses of the trip can be very much reduced. These letters are, of course, very flattering to the regiment, but we fear they would lose more than they would gain by accepting the invitation, and we should be sorry to see the Seventh do anything to injure its efficiency.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockefeller, of this regiment, was, on the 7th inst., the recipient of a very handsome set of horse equipments, at the hands of Company F, Fourth regiment, N. G., his old command. The above item was accidentally omitted last week.

In accordance with orders published last week, Colonel Parmelee has had division drills of the companies of the Seventy-first, at the State Arsenal, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. On Tuesday evening, Companies D and G, commanded by Captains Wolcott and Webber, were paraded for drill, each company turning out ten files. The drill was conducted by Colonel Parmelee in person, assisted by Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rockefeller. These drills, of course, impose a great deal of labor upon the Colonel, but it is only by superintending these matters himself that he can hope to raise the standard of his regiment to the proper point. The men of the companies which were drilled on Tuesday evening stood very steady in ranks, but were evidently much in need of drilling in the school of the company. At the command "halt" the companies failed to halt properly, and did not improve very much in this particular, although their attention was frequently called to this fact by the Colonel. The command "halt" is given when either foot is approaching the ground, and should be executed by bringing up the foot in the rear and planting it by the side of the other without shock. This is one of the very first exercises in the school of the company, and company commanders are at fault when their companies do not execute this movement properly. It is highly important that the men should be taught to halt in the prescribed manner, and to stand motionless after halting until called upon to execute some other order. Again, the command "right about march" will be given when the left foot is coming to the ground; the soldier should then raise himself on the balls of both his feet, turn about to the right and step off in the new direction with his left foot. We think both of the companies to which we have

alluded were somewhat deficient in the principles of the "halt" and "right about" which, however, are extremely simple. We would also remind the guides that they should hold their heads up, and that when on the marching flank of a company executing a wheel, they should measure accurately with their eyes the ground to be passed over, so that there shall be no spreading out or contracting of the front of the company. To do this, it is absolutely necessary that they should hold up their heads. More attention should also be paid to executing the manual of arms according to the motions. The companies which drilled on Tuesday evening must not, however, think we are too critical with them, or that we think they are poor companies; on the contrary they are good ones, but we want to see them still better. Our remarks as to halting and facing to the right about in marching will suit a large number of the companies of the National Guard, and it is with this view we offer them. We wish every Colonel of the National Guard would take as much pains with his regiment as Colonel Parmelee is doing with the Seventy-first, for we would then hear less complaint of poor company officers.

**FIRST REGIMENT.**—Colonel Hawkins, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order: This regiment will assemble in full uniform, with accoutrements, for battalion drill, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, as follows: Friday, January 25, 1867; Thursday, February 21, 1867; Thursday, March 7, 1867. The line will be formed at 8 o'clock a. m. precisely. The manual of arms, loadings, firings, and formation of squares will receive special attention. An order for full uniform includes white gaiters and gloves. Arms will be furnished at the arsenal.

**FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.**—At an election recently held in this regiment, Captain William L. Berrian, of the Third regiment, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and Adjutant Edwin Ludlam, Major, to fill vacancies caused by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Neill, and the promotion of Major Styles to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifty-second regiment.

**FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—The second promenade concert of this regiment will be given at its armory, Fourth street, corner of North Second, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, January 23d. From the success which has attended the previous concerts given by this regiment, those who attend on next Wednesday will doubtless enjoy a musical treat.

**NINTH REGIMENT.**—A flag will be presented to Company G, of this regiment, Captain D. W. Diggs commanding, at the Armory, 26th street, between 7th and 8th avenues, on Tuesday evening, January 22, 1867.

#### MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, BOSTON.**—Companies G and K inaugurated their new company rooms in the regimental armory, No. 638 Washington street, on Monday evening, 7th inst., and Companies E, H and I on Thursday evening, 10th inst., by a collation in the lower hall, which was given after attending to their regular weekly drills. A very social time was enjoyed by all present, and speeches suited to the occasion were given by various officers connected with the regiment and the Militia. The new rooms are very neat. They cannot fail to be of great advantage to the regiment. We congratulate Captain Brown, of Company I, upon the efficiency displayed by the sixteen men of his command on drill Thursday evening. The Captain's orders were given with a snap, and all errors of execution quickly noticed and corrected. There are many officers who will do well to follow the example set by Captain Brown. The Seventh regiment intends to parade February 22d.

**NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, BOSTON.**—Colonel P. R. Guiney is inspecting all the companies of his regiment, in such a manner as cannot fail to benefit them and thoroughly inform himself of the exact condition they are in. The companies are strong in numbers.

**TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.**—Orders have been sent to the headquarters in Worcester for elections to be held to fill all vacancies in the line officers of this regiment before the 24th inst., and also an election for field officers, on the 30th inst., at 2 p. m., at the armory of Company A, in Worcester.

**MILITARY BOARD.**—By command of the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Bullock, the following officers will constitute a Board of Officers to consider and report upon any questions relating to the Militia submitted by him. They were to meet at the Adjutant-General's Office, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 11 a. m.: Major-General B. F. Butler, commanding division; Brevet Major-General J. A. Cunningham, Adjutant-General; Brigadier-General Geo. H. Peirson, commanding Second brigade; Brigadier-General J. S. Burrell, commanding First brigade. Colonel Franklin Haven, Jr., of the Governor's staff, is detailed as Recorder of the Board.

**NORTHAMPTON.**—A section of light artillery has been organized in this town—which is situated in the Western part of the State—to be attached to the First brigade. It is not yet decided what calibre of gun they will be supplied with. Chas. H. Brewster is commissioned First Lieutenant, and Mark H. Spaulding, Second Lieutenant.

**NANTUCKET.**—A company of infantry has been organized in this town (which is situated on the Island of Nantucket), called the Eighty-third unattached company Infantry. Not being brigaded, all returns are made direct to the Adjutant-General, and all orders received direct from him. The following are the officers commissioned: Captain, Wm. Summerhays; First Lieutenant, Josiah P. Murphy; Second Lieutenant, Wm. R. Bunker.

**MILITARY BANDS.**—The military organizations in this State should pay more attention to their field music and bands. The experience of the year past must have taught any observing officer that more attention is required to this branch of the service than has formerly been the case. The field music of all regiments (except the Seventh) has no organization. Each company is allowed by law two drummers. They seldom meet together except on regimental parades. There is not a drum corps attached to any of the Boston regiments that is at all well drilled. More practice in drumming would also be of benefit to them. Any different state of things in those regiments outside of Boston whose companies are necessarily located in different towns, cannot be expected; yet it would seem as if some system could be adopted whereby even they could be benefited. The bands attached to the regiments are all good, and have neat band uniforms. The First Infantry has no band attached, but generally engages the Metropolitan Brass Band. The regiment deserves a better one. Gilmore's Band is attached to the Seventh Infantry. It is needless for us to comment on the quality of music furnished by Gilmore, for all agree it is unexceptionable; but the regiment has a right to expect, and should require, that its members appear neatly and uniformly dressed, and pay more attention to their military appearance than if on duty with a fire company or civic body. The Ninth Infantry have a band attached, which is called the Ninth Regiment Band, with Mr. O'Connor as band master. Their music is excellent.

To this band must be accorded the palm of having made the best appearance when on parade of any band in the service of the Commonwealth. There is yet room for much improvement, however. The Independent Corps Cadets have Brown's Brigade Band attached. As a general thing they look well; occasionally they do not. The marching of these musicians is very bad; not in their step, but their general bearing. The members crowd together; they do not preserve equal distances, nor spread themselves out so as to cover the front of the leading company. It is within the line of duty for regimental adjutants to so instruct the bands and field music that their movements shall be in strict accordance with the regulations and tactics; but it is seldom done.

#### ACCEPTANCE OF RESIGNATIONS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, JANUARY 10, 1867. }

Circular.  
Commandants of divisions and brigades are hereby cautioned against the indiscriminate acceptance of the resignations of officers in their respective commands. No resignations will hereafter be accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, unless good and sufficient cause is shown therefor.

Officers resigning on account of disability, will be required, hereafter, to furnish the certificate of the surgeon of their command, stating the nature of the disability. The too frequent cause given for resigning is, "a want of time," or "other business interferes." These are hardly justifiable excuses. No person should accept a position in the service unless he is familiar with its duties and obligations. After accepting it, he should labor diligently to perform its requirements, and should be held to it, unless some valid reason is offered, which would warrant the acceptance of his resignation.

If senior officers ask for resignations from inferiors, upon the ground of incompetency, it should so be stated in the acceptance of the same.  
The cause of the resignation should be more definitely stated; and the action of the commanding officer to whom it is submitted should not be exercised favorably, unless he is satisfied that there is good and sufficient reason for so doing.

S. E. MARTIN, Adjutant-General.

#### BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF BREECH-LOADERS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, JAN. 10, 1867. }

Special Orders No. 2.  
The Board appointed by Special Orders No. 322 for the "examination and trial of the recent inventions and improvements in breech-loading military small arms, and especially of such inventions and improvements as have been made for alterations of the muzzle-loading military arms now in use," will reconvene at the State Arsenal, on the 23d inst., at 10 a. m., to continue the examination of such arms as may be brought before it. The following officers comprise the Board: Brigadier-General George W. Palmer, Commissary-General of Ordnance; Brigadier-General William G. Ward, commanding First brigade N. G.; Colonel George M. Baker, commanding Seventy-fourth regiment N. G.; Colonel Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General S. N. Y.; Brigadier-General Wm. Irvine retiring on account of the expiration of his term of office.

The Board will meet from time to time as circumstances may require, and after their examination shall have been concluded, make a full report of their investigations with such recommendations as they may deem proper, to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.  
(Signed) S. E. MARTIN, Adjutant-General.  
Official—C. W. BENTLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. G.

#### DIVISION AND BRIGADE DISTRICTS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, JAN. 3, 1867. }

General Orders No. 2.  
The Inspector-General of the State having recommended several alterations in the territorial divisions and brigade districts of the National Guard of the State of New York, the following reorganization of the boundaries of the several districts is hereby announced, and will be so constituted until further orders:

1. DIVISIONS.—The First division will comprise the counties of New York and Richmond, and will consist of the First, Second, Third and Fourth brigades of Infantry, and the First brigade of Cavalry.

The Second division will comprise the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland, and will consist of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh and Twenty-second brigades.

The Third division will comprise the counties of Albany, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Saratoga, Schoenectady, Fulton, Hamilton and Montgomery, and will consist of the Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth and Thirteenth brigades.

The Fourth division will comprise the counties of Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis, and will consist of the Sixteenth brigade and such other brigades as shall be organized within the territory forming such division.

The Fifth division will comprise the counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Delaware, Schoharie, Otsego, Chenango, Herkimer and Madison, and will consist of the Eighth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth brigades.

The Sixth division will comprise the counties of Broome, Cayuga, Cortland, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Tompkins and Tioga, and will consist of the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth brigades.

The Seventh division will comprise the counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Yates, Ontario, Wayne, Monroe and Livingston, and will consist of the Twentieth and Twenty-fifth brigades.

The Eighth division will comprise the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Wyoming, Erie, Genesee, Orleans and Niagara, and will consist of the Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second brigades.

2. BRIGADES.—The First, Second, Third and Fourth brigades of Infantry, and First brigade of Cavalry will embrace the counties of New York and Richmond.

The Fifth and Eleventh brigades will be embraced in the county of Kings.

The Sixth brigade will comprise the counties of Queens and Suffolk.

The Seventh brigade will comprise the counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland.

The Twenty-second brigade will comprise the counties of Orange and Dutchess.

The Ninth brigade will be embraced in the county of Albany.

The Tenth brigade will comprise the counties of Columbia, Rensselaer, and the First Assembly District of Washington county.

The Twelfth brigade will be embraced in the county of Saratoga and the Second Assembly District of Washington county.

The Thirteenth brigade will comprise the counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Schoenectady.

The Sixteenth brigade will comprise the counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

The Eighth brigade will comprise the counties of Greene, Sullivan and Ulster.

The Seventeenth brigade will comprise the counties of Otsego and Herkimer.

The Eighteenth brigade will comprise the counties of Delaware and Schoharie.

The Nineteenth brigade will comprise the counties of Chenango and Madison.

counties of Genesee, Orleans and Niagara; and the Thirty-second brigade district, as now composed of the county of Wyoming and the Fourth Assembly District of Erie county, are hereby disbanded, and all general and staff officers attached to such brigades are hereby rendered supernumerary.

4. All brigade commanders affected by the above changes will report the condition of their respective commands to the commanding officer of the division of which the brigade constitutes a part; and all commanding officers of regiments and batteries, so affected, will report in like manner to the brigade commander of the district of which their command may constitute a portion.

5. All officers hereby rendered supernumerary will turn over to the commanding officer of the district, as constituted by this order, all books, papers and other State property in their possession, and report the same to these headquarters.

6. The division and brigade commanders affected by this change will report as soon as practicable the condition of their commands to this department.

7. All orders heretofore issued, inconsistent with the alteration of the division and brigade districts as above made, are hereby annulled, and this organization is established until further orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief

S. E. MARTIN, Adjutant-General.

Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S }  
OFFICE, ALBANY, JANUARY 12, 1867. }

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending January 12, 1867:

DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE.  
Michael J. Farrell, to be Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, January 1st, vice Edward Gebhard, resigned.

FIRST BRIGADE.

William G. Ward, to be Brigadier-General, December 24th, vice Brigadier-General Spicer, retired.

SIXTH REGIMENT.  
Frank W. Sterry, to be Captain, August 10th, vice Van Caspers, resigned.

TENTH REGIMENT.  
Charles D. Taylor, to be Second Lieutenant, December 18th, vice Charles Sulzer, resigned.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.  
John S. Van Cleef, to be First Lieutenant, December 27th, vice J. B. Bach, resigned.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.  
George W. Wingate, to be Captain, December 20th, vice Gilbert, resigned.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.  
Mortimer C. Ogden, to be Captain, December 22d, vice Basse, resigned.

Charles E. Satterlee, to be First Lieutenant, December 22d, vice Ogden, promoted.

John Thompson, to be Second Lieutenant, December 22d, vice Satterlee, promoted.

James M. Stephenson, to be Second Lieutenant, December 18th, vice Tompkins, resigned.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.  
Henry Irvin, to be Captain, December 11th, vice Vandewater, resigned.

William D. Cornell, to be First Lieutenant, December 11th, vice Irvin, promoted.

Edward L. Boony, to be Second Lieutenant, December 11th, vice Cornell, promoted.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.  
George Adam, to be Second Lieutenant, November 8th, vice Black, resigned.

Andrew McLehde, to be Surgeon, August 1st, vice Norval, resigned.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending January 12, 1867:

January 10th, First regiment Cavalry, Second Lieutenant John Kuhn, disability.

January 10th, Third regiment Infantry, Second Lieutenant Michael F. Dillon, removed from district.

January 10th, Sixth regiment Infantry, Second Lieutenant M. Stachelberg, disability.

January 10th, Fifteenth regiment Infantry, Captain William T. Titus, disability.

January 10th, Sixteenth regiment Infantry, Major John S. Havens, disability.

January 10th, Twenty-third regiment Infantry, Captain Edward Haselhurst, disability.

January 10th, Forty-ninth regiment Infantry, Captain George H. Banks, removal.

January 10th, Fifty-sixth regiment Infantry, Second Lieutenant Lewis Lewis, change of business.

January 10th, Fifty-sixth regiment Infantry, Captain Wm. H. Bulkeley, removed.

January 10th, Sixtieth regiment Infantry, Captain Albert M. Plimpton, inability.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. D.—You should write to the Paymaster-General on all questions relating to the additional bounty.

R. P. R.—The Code of the State of New York provides that companies of the National Guard are to be allowed to pass by-laws for the governance of the same, provided that they do not conflict with any of the provisions of the Code. The Colonel of the regiment has no right to interfere with these by-laws, if they are not contrary to the State law. The Captain takes command of his company *de jure* only when it meets in uniform as a military body.

G. S.—We know no better way for you to do than to advertise for the situation you seek.

MAINTOP.—If you enlist in the Navy as an apprentice you will be sent to the *Sabine*, and have a chance of passing an examination. If you are successful in this, you will be appointed to the Naval Academy. If you are determined to apply yourself and have ordinary ability, you will stand a good chance of being appointed a midshipman; otherwise you will become a petty officer.

T. B. R.—You should submit your case to the Paymaster-General. As no abstract of his rulings has been published, we must decline answering questions concerning the additional bounty.

L. B. S.—Captain C. T. Greene, Forty-second U. S. Infantry, is recruiting for the Veteran Reserve Corps at No. 35 Sudbury street, Boston.

F. M. C.—Although we know of no General Order providing for any other uniform cap than that prescribed in the regulation, the custom of the service has sanctioned the use of the French chasseur cap, which is more generally worn than any other. The fashion of indicating rank by the braid worn on the cap has not been adopted in our Regular service, although used in some of the regiments of the New York National Guard.

V. R. O.—Your only way to get a commission is by applying to the Secretary of War.

R. P. S.—We are much obliged for communications received. Please send your full name and address to the Editor.

EX-ADJUTANT.—What number of the *Army and Navy Gazette* do you wish?

CAPTAIN CLOUS, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-General J. C. Robinson, commanding Department of the South, has addressed to General Scott the following letter, which explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 10, 1867.

Brevet Major-General H. K. Scott.  
GENERAL:—According to an article in the Charleston Daily News of this morning, it appears that the jail at Kingstree, S. C., has been destroyed by fire, and 22 colored prisoners smothered or burned to death, while the only white prisoner was permitted to escape. The article states that the jailer who had the keys refused to open the doors without the authority of the Sheriff, and the Sheriff refused to act without the orders of the Lieutenant commanding the troops at Kingstree. This statement presents a degree of barbarity that would appear incredible except in a community where no value is placed upon the lives of colored citizens. The General commanding directs that you cause an immediate and thorough investigation of this affair; that in the mean time you arrest the Sheriff and jailer, and if the facts prove to be as stated, that you hold them in military confinement under the charge of murder, until the civil authorities shall be ready and willing to try them. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. W. CLOUS.

Brevet Captain and First Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, Acting Assist. Adjutant-General.

HOW THE ENGLISH GUARD IRELAND.—An English nobleman who visited Ireland, in a recent speech said he regarded the whole Fenian movement as an attempt to fleece as many people as possible, and as a huge swindle. He found that there are from 23,000 to 24,000 soldiers in the country, most of them supplied with breech-loaders, which made them equal to an army of 50,000 supplied with inferior arms. These troops are commanded by one of the best generals in the service, and they had round the coast a large number of ships of war, commanded by one of the best of the admirals. Beside this there were 14,000 constabulary and other police, so vigilant that he was often astonished at the way they looked at him when travelling; and a friend of his was lately so watched because he wore a slouched hat, that he had serious thoughts of giving himself up. If they added the militia and coastguard, there would be 50,000 available men in Ireland, and the forces in England were ready to aid the forces in Ireland. It was, therefore, he said, the greatest possible farce to talk of these Fenians. They have no arms, no cavalry, no artillery. The Government were ready to crush them, and they are disheartened, and are going away as fast as vessels can take them, finding the place too hot for them.

ANOTHER GREAT GUN.—A Philadelphia paper says that the second twenty-inch Navy gun, which was recently cast at the cannon foundry of Knap Nephews, was tested yesterday at the proving grounds, a short distance beyond Wallis's station on the Central Railroad. The proof charges were sixty, eighty, and one hundred pounds of powder, the shot weighing ten hundred and twenty pounds, three shots being fired with each of the charges specified.

The test was successfully stood by the gun, and the machinery necessary to conduct it worked to perfection. After the firing had been concluded the gun was inspected by Commodore Taylor, of the U. S. Navy, now on inspection duty at the Fort Pitt Works, who pronounced the powerful weapon thoroughly fitted for its duty. Commodore Taylor is an officer of large experience, and thoroughly qualified to perform efficiently the duty to which he has been assigned.

Among those present to witness the firing were Mr. James Knap, of the firm of Knap & Nephews, the Misses Day, and a number of invited guests. It is reported that Queen Victoria once upon a time considered it a wonderful achievement to fire an ordinary sporting rifle with her own hands. The Misses Day, of Pittsburgh, have eclipsed the Queen's feat, as each of them yesterday fired the 20-inch gun, charged with one hundred pounds of powder, and a ten hundred and twenty pound solid shot.

The gun, having proved satisfactory, now awaits the orders of the Navy Department.

A VETERAN OF 1815.—A Berlin correspondent announces the death in that capital of General Pfuel, commandant of Paris in 1815, and adds: "Alike famous for his gallantry on the field and his upright manliness, frequently evinced in the councils of his sovereign, he was one of the few Prussian generals who did not care to conceal the liberal bias of their politics. He was appointed Premier in the troublesome Autumn of 1848, but being too humane to resort to the application of force, did not succeed in retrieving the error of his predecessors. What he failed to accomplish by persuasion, the Brandenburg-Manteuffel cabinet, which wrested the reins from his hands, effected by an appeal to arms."

SWITZERLAND.—As a dentifrice, we fully endorse the popular verdict in favor of this dentifrice. It is the best we know of, and as such recommend it to our readers. It is pleasant in the highest degree; imparting a charming taste to the mouth and leaving a fragrant perfume to the breath, in addition to which it gives firmness and tone to the gums, and whiteness and brilliancy to the teeth. For daily use there can be nothing better.

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KING—PURVIANCE.—In Baltimore, on the morning of the 8th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ba-kus, Brevet Brigadier-General ADAM F. KING, Late Assistant Adjutant-General Middle Military Department, to Miss FANNIE, only daughter of Commodore Purviance, U. S. N.

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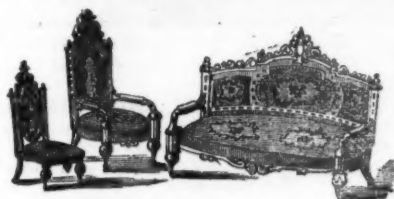
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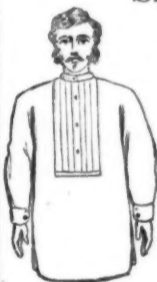
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THE NEGRO IN BLUE. By James Franklin Fitts.  
FENWICK. By E. B. Seabrook.  
THE BRITISH STAGE. By W. Winwood Reade.  
HORSEFLASH AS FOOD. By Pierre Biot.  
THE CLAVERINGS. By Anthony Trollope. (With an Illustration.)  
ON THE STAIRS. By Edwin Rossiter Johnson.  
OUR TAXES. By George A. Potter.  
THE PARABLE OF HASSAN. By H. H.  
A DAY WITH THE PAINTERS. By W. L. Alden.  
ANOTHER "PRETTY BOW OF RIBBON." By Caroline Chesbro.  
NEBULAE. By the Editor.  
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Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "UPRIGHT" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1856. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the rear of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instruments.

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Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,  
ALEXANDER DREYSHOCK,  
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 29, 1865.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS:—I cannot refrain from expressing to you my unqualified admiration of your every respect *wonderful* Grand Pianos (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick), and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co., in St. Petersburg), one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.

Respectfully yours,  
ALEXANDER DREYSHOCK.

Letter from WILLIE PAPE,  
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.

London, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS:—I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found NO INSTRUMENT EQUAL TO THE ONE I PURCHASED OF YOU. In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.

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WILLIE B. PAPE,  
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

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